

# zagreb

## TOURIST GUIDE





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**zagreb**

AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Tourist Guide



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## INTRODUCTION

*It is no accident that town gates on Zagreb's medieval coat-of-arms are wide open. Traditionally, for centuries this city has had an open-door policy for craftsmen, merchants, and travellers. Now the same welcome is extended to tourists and all people interested in coming to know this part of the world better or in coming to work in this thriving business centre.*

*Zagreb's history stretches back one thousand years. That is a long time and during those thousand years the Zagrebians have built up a beautiful city. It is difficult in this limited space to give even a brief outline of the many and varied aspects of its history and life, and to draw your attention to things that might interest you. For art lovers there are many cultural and historical monuments, museums and art galleries; for scholars excellent archives and research institutions of great interest; for businessmen concerned the well-known Zagreb Fair. Lovers of nature will find Zagreb surrounded by woods, waters and beautiful countryside. There are streams for anglers, all kinds of game for huntsmen, and for gourmets a wide choice of special foods and drinks.*

*If anything we tell you here seems too meagre and insufficient, then please apply to any travel agency or tourist society. There you will get fuller details in any of the major world languages about the particular aspect that interests you most.*

*Finally, do not forget that Zagreb is known as an especially hospitable city—and that its gates have been wide open ever since the Middle Ages!*

*Welcome to Zagreb!*



## A CITY AT THE CROSSROADS OF ROUTES MANY THOUSAND YEARS OLD

Croatia is touristically the most interesting Yugoslav republic (it accounts for 94.7 per cent of the total Yugoslav shoreline, including the islands, and for 75 per cent of Yugoslavia's foreign tourism), and its capital is the main transit tourist junction in South-Eastern Europe. Ever since the Neolithic Age and the prehistoric Amber Road, the shortest routes between Central Europe and the Mediterranean, and between Western Europe and the Orient, have run through the Zagreb area. The importance of these routes has not decreased since Roman times, has indeed steadily increased. All European trains heading for the Adriatic, the Black Sea and Greece pass through Zagreb. Many air services link the city with almost all European countries and America. The intercontinental highway connecting Western Europe with the Near East and India also goes through Zagreb. With the construction of the European trunk motorway Vienna-Zagreb-Split and on to Italy by ferry boat, Zagreb's role in transit tourism will treble in importance.

**Geographical Position.** Zagreb is situated on the river Sava, at a point where the last slopes of the Alps meet the westernmost arm of the vast Pannonian Plains. It lies slightly more north than Milan (45° 49' northern latitude) and slightly more west than Vienna (15° 39' eastern longitude), 122 metres above sea level (in the city centre, while Mount Sljeme in the hills immediately behind the town reaches 1,035 metres). Thus it is located close to the point where the three principal groups of European peoples meet (Romanic, Germanic and Slavonic), a fact which is reflected in its political and cultural history.

**Climate.** Zagreb has a moderate continental climate. Protected from the north by its wooded mountains, and out of the reach of Alpine winds, it is spared the rigours of cold winters and bitter winds. The summer heat is moderated by a breeze coming down from the mountains, its autumns are sunnier, warmer and pleasanter than its springs. Measured over a period of fifty years, the following mean annual values have been recorded: air temperature 11.6°C, rainfall 873 mm with 153 rainy and 31 snowy days, mean annual insolation 1,960 hours, and atmospheric pressure about 748 mm/Hg, without any major fluctuations. It is interesting to note that Zagreb has been slowly growing warmer so that in the last fifty years the mean annual temperature has increased by 0.6°C over the preceding fifty-year period.

**Population.** Like most medieval towns Zagreb developed very

slowly. Its population increased from 2,810 recorded in the 14th century to a mere 7,706 in 1807. Faster growth began only with the development of industry. Thus in 1869, the present-day city area had a population of some 30,000, as compared with about 120,000 in 1910, and over 240,000 in 1931. According to the last population census (1961) Zagreb had 459,464 inhabitants in 1961. As a result of the natural population increment and the inflow of immigrants, the 600,000—mark has most likely been reached by now. By nationality the people of Zagreb are mainly Croats, followed by Serbs, Slovenes, Montenegrins, etc. Out of a labour force of about 250,000, about 200,000 are employed in the economy, of whom over 100,000 in industry.

**Some Communal Statistics.** City area: 498 sq. km. City circumference: 128 km. Green areas: 80 sq. km. Parks and woods: 38.6 sq. km. Tree-lined streets: 65 km. Total length of streets: 656 km. Total street area: 4.3 sq. km. Number of dwellings: 160,000 with a total area of 8,300,000 sq. m. Total length of water supply network: 702 km, water consumption 58,000,000 cu.m. Total length of sewage network: 490 km. Total length of electrical network: 2,560 km, electricity consumption: 790,000 MWh. Total length of municipal gas network: 222 km, gas consumption: 48,000,000 cu.m. Production of technological steam and hot water in steam power stations: 750,000 tons. Tram lines: 113 km (190,000,000 passengers carried). Bus routes: 206 km (80,000,000 passengers carried). 600 taxis. 7,690 hospital beds with 115,000 patients a year. 485 restaurants, cafés, inns, etc., with a capacity of 48,000 people. Over 300,000 domestic and 350,000 foreign tourist nights.

## A CITY WITH A LONG AND DIVIDED HISTORY

Some fifty thousand years ago Zagreb's picturesque and game-rich surroundings were inhabited by diluvial prehistoric men of the Neanderthal type (*Homo crapaniensis*). Since that time this area has been continuously inhabited. Numerous artefacts from the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages have been found in the very centre of the city, and remains of prehistoric foundries in the surrounding area, a fact which bears witness to the high culture of neolithic man and of the uninterrupted presence of people in this still most densely populated region of Yugoslavia.

**The Illyrians, Romans and the Migration of Peoples.** Three thousand years ago the present city area was inhabited by the Indo-European Illyrians, whose culture was that of the Bronze and Iron Ages. An Illyrian tribe, the Andautonians, had two major



settlements here, one of which, Andautonia (present-day Šćitarjevo), was, after being conquered by the Romans (33 B.C.), raised to the status of a Roman municipium. Andautonia soon developed into a major town with an important river port on the Sava. It was connected by good roads with Italy and the Dalmatian and Pannonian Provinces. Numerous Roman artefacts have been found here but many more are still buried. The Romans had several other settlements here, one of which was the site of the present-day downtown Zagreb.

At the end of the 6th and in the early 7th century, the Avars and the Slavs delivered the final blow to the Roman Empire, destroying almost all ancient towns in this area, including Andautonia. Part of the surviving population fled and found refuge in the inaccessible woods and hills surrounding it, while some founded a settlement at what is today the centre of Zagreb (Vlaška Street, Laščina). The Croats soon settled this entire area, as can be seen from the numerous names brought from their original homeland, from settlements and graves excavated here, and from the weapons, utensils and decorations found in different parts of the town.

**First Historical Records.** Although the area of what is today Zagreb has been inhabited since time immemorial, the name of the city was first mentioned in 1094, when King Ladislaus founded a bishopric in it and endowed it with rich lands in Moslavina. But even before that Zagreb must have been an important centre, for it is hardly probable that a bishopric for the whole of Northern Croatia would have been founded in some insignificant village. Diocesan Zagreb was built on a low hillock separated from a slightly higher and steeper neighbouring hill by the Medveščak brook. A settlement called Gradec already existed on that neighbouring hill, but it was only later, in 1242, that it officially entered history. Fleeing the Tartars, the Croato-Hungarian King Bela IV took temporary refuge in Gradec. To repay the hospitality shown to him by the people, the King issued a Golden Bull proclaiming Gradec a "royal free city". Under the Bull the city was subject directly to the king and was entitled to elect its own judge, jurors and magistrates, appoint the City Captain, guards and night watchmen. Not dependent on the arbitrary rule of feudal lords, exempt from all charges and taxes, and allowed to hold fairs under the direct patronage of the king, the city was able to develop trade and crafts. This hospitality, to which it owes all its progress and advance, Zagreb has preserved to the present day—which is why the gates on its coat-of-arms stand open.

**Medieval Development.** The only major obligation of the citizens of the "royal free city" of Gradec was to fortify their town lest the horrible destruction wrought by the Tartars be repeated. The existing wooden palisades could no longer be regarded as

adequate protection and were replaced by stone walls and towers. All the fortifications were completed by 1266. The Cathedral town of Kaptol was not at first fortified so that the župans (district-prefects) and bans (civil governors) soon moved to fortified Gradec (1270-1274). It was only the victorious advance of the Turks, which began to threaten the security of Europe as a whole, that compelled Kaptol to build strong fortifications. By the end of the 15th century massive walls had been built round it in the shape of a rectangle, while the Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral located within the walls were girdled by another row of walls reinforced with cylindrical towers. The entire project, including the largest, Bakač, tower in front of the Cathedral, was completed by 1521.

Kaptol lived and developed from the revenue of large estates, from alms and legacies, and from the work of monks (Franciscan, Dominican, Paulite and others who came to Zagreb in the 13th century), especially the Cistercians, who as able business people set up and operated public baths, flour mills, butcher's shops, etc. The privileges enjoyed by the royal free city of Gradec soon attracted many craftsmen (Germans, Italians, Hungarians) who together with the local population set up powerful guilds. The city had its own weights and measures, and even its own mint. Three free annual fairs lasting several days (introduced in the 13th century) contributed much to the advance of trade, so that many Zagreb products, especially mead articles, acquired great fame and were sold in many parts of Europe.

**Clashes.** Instead of living in harmony and unity, these two medieval towns lived separated through long centuries, with constant armed clashes, law suits, quarrels, and real small-scale wars in which much blood was spilt, especially during the Inheritance War (1529), when Gradec recognized one and Kaptol another ruler, and when both towns kept a whole army of mercenaries. There is still to the present day a reminder of the bloody clashes along the Medveščak brook in the name of the little street called Krvavi Most (Bloody Bridge). Intolerance often surpassed all rational limits. Thus in 1397, Bishop Ivan III laid a church interdict on Gradec without any good grounds.

Social life and legislation in old Zagreb were more or less the same as in other medieval towns. Penalties were imposed for even the smallest misdemeanour and crime and ranged from fines, pillory, banishment and the cutting off of limbs to beheading, hanging, burning or quartering. Adulteresses were drowned tied in a sack, and witches burned at the stake until as late as the mid-18th century.

**Great Catastrophes.** Although the Turks never seriously endangered it (they never got further than the Sava and Remete),

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the city was several times seriously threatened and destroyed by equally brutal enemies: flood, fire and earthquake. The capricious Sava overflowed its banks many times (the greatest floods were recorded in 1647, 1651, 1770, 1888 and 1964), causing great loss of life and property. The flood in 1647 was followed by a great famine (1648), so that many people fled to Turkish-occupied Slavonia to avoid death from starvation. Even more disastrous were great fires which several times razed the town, mainly built of wood, to the ground. The first great fire (1645) destroyed the whole town with the exception of a few houses built of solid materials. An even more catastrophic fire broke out in 1674, which burnt the town to the ground and destroyed all the existing food supplies, so that according to chroniclers' reports about 18,000 people died from hunger. The last great fire engulfed the city in 1706. Serious earthquakes in 1502 and 1511, and the greatest in 1880 also wrought considerable damage. The plague, too, sneaked twice through the city gates (1647 and 1682). But thanks to rigorous hygienic and sanitary measures its death toll was not very high at a time when the population in other parts of Europe was decimated or even halved by it.

**The Capital of Croatia, Peasant and Citizens' Uprising.** At the end of the eleventh century there was no heir to the Croatian throne and so, in 1102, Croatia entered into a personal union with Hungary, after which its capital, formerly in Dalmatia, moved inland. The Croatian Sabor (Parliament) sat in many towns (Križevci, Cetin, Krapina, Varaždin, etc.). After the Turks had reduced Croatia's territory to a narrow western belt, in places hardly more than thirty kilometres wide, the sad "remains of the remains of the once glorious kingdom of Croatia", Zagreb became the capital (1557), exactly thirty years after the Croats had elected Ferdinand Hapsburg their king (1527).

At the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century, Zagreb experienced two serious uprisings, one by the peasants and one by the burghers. The despotic and insatiable nobility had brought the serfs to a state of desperation, so that they rose, unarmed and bare-handed, against their oppressors. The uprising was started (1572) by a peasant named Matija Gubec from a village (Stubica) just outside Zagreb. The rebellion spread to the whole of northern Croatia and a good part of Slavonia. Unskilled and fighting with hay-forks, scythes and axes, the peasants were soon defeated by the well-armed soldiers, their leaders executed, and Matija Gubec was—according to legend—crowned peasant king with a red-hot iron crown on St. Mark's Square and then executed.

The Turkish danger compelled many nobles from the countryside to retreat to fortified Gradec where they began to build large winter mansions, lead a gay life, and gradually seize power from



the local inhabitants. They eventually succeeded in this, in 1609, when the old democratic Statute was abolished and replaced by a new oligarchic one, which was soon repealed by the dissatisfied citizenry. When the nobility again reinstated their Statute there was an uprising (1622) which was, however, quickly crushed and its leader—saddler Grgur Tepečić—decapitated at the entrance of what is today Tuškanac Park.

**From Enlightenment to Germanization.** By the beginning of the 17th century the Turkish onslaught had finally been brought to a halt by a wall of live Croatian flesh, which apart from the honorable title of "Antemurale christianitatis" did not get anything in exchange. In that period of a relative lull some Jesuit monks came to Zagreb and opened a grammar school (1607) which was soon to develop into Croatia's first university (1662). This period was marked by a rapid development of the city's cultural life the main leaders being such great writers and educationalists as Habdelić, Ratkaj, Zakmardi, Katarina Zrinjska, and Pavao Ritter-Vitezović, who wrote the first Croatian History in the Croatian language, published popular calendars, set a former print-shop into operation, founded a library, a graphic art collection, ect.

At the end of the century (17th) the Christian armies succeeded (in the Vienna War) in pushing back the Turks, liberating in the process almost all Croatian lands, but instead of returning them to the mother country (the province of Croatia), they were organized into a defensive belt (Vojna Krajina) under the direct command of Vienna.

Victories over the Turks enabled the Hapsburgs to strengthen their imperial power, which eventually led to centralism under Maria Theresa and Joseph II, both of whom strove to wipe out the Croatian nation by depriving it of its language and name. A wave of Germanization swept the town. Sycophants—always to be found—were quick to adopt the language and customs of the imperial court and the easy life of the rich. But the people refused to be bribed, preferring to remain in misery, and—as usual—increased pressure brought increased resistance. Spiritual and secular reading matter in the Croatian language was persistently published, plays were performed and folk songs sung... as if the whole people were preparing to catch the enemy napping.

**Croatian National Revival.** This movement started in the first half of the 19th century, at a time of the general awakening of the national consciousness of many European peoples, including nations making part of the multi-national empire of Austria. The Hapsburg throne began to shake. Zagreb became the centre of the Croatian National Revival, headed by Ljudevit Gaj and many other Croatian intellectuals. Suddenly, as if from the ashes, all long-hidden national forces converged. Suddenly there were scores of writers, mu-

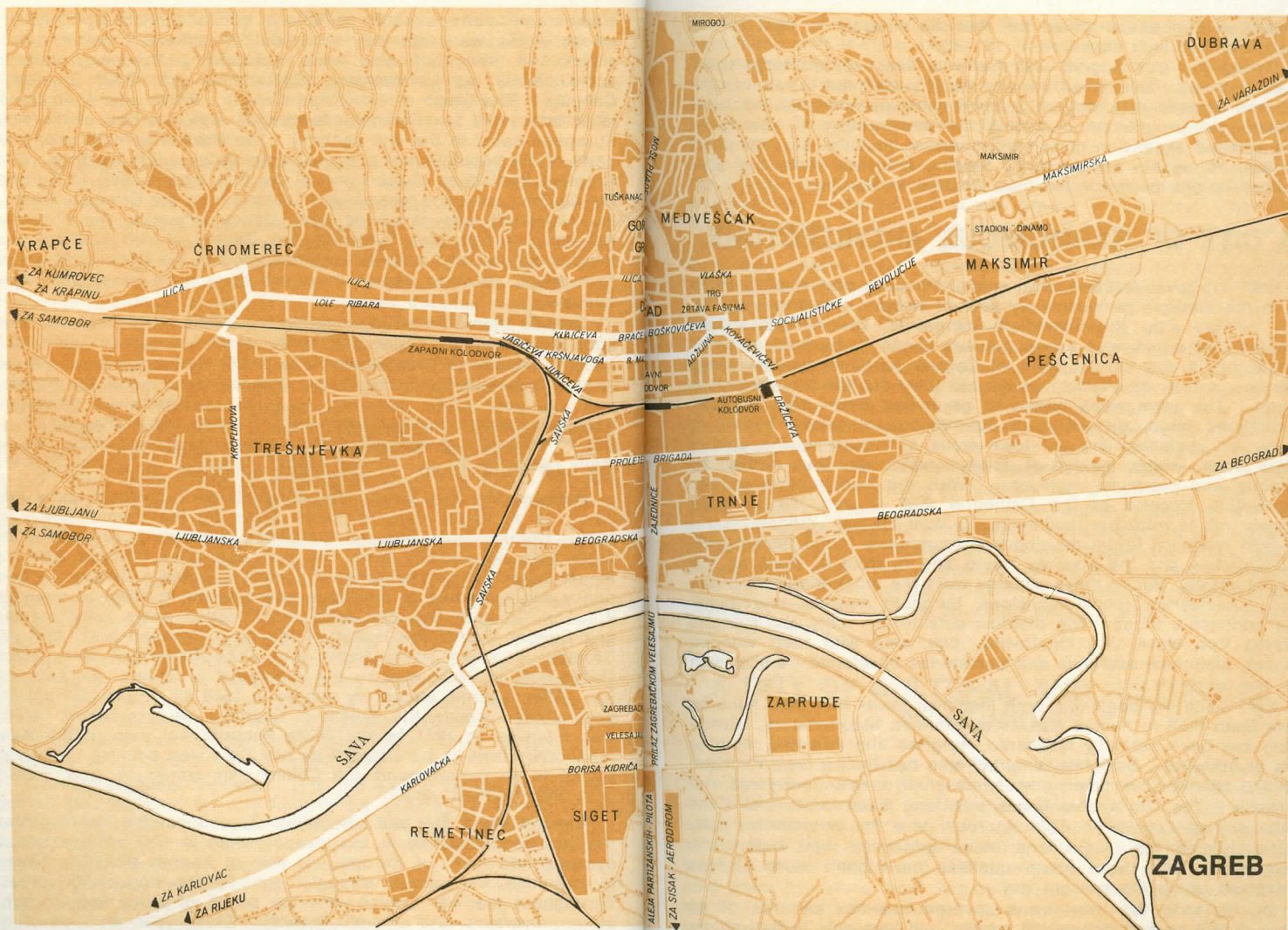
sicians and actors, capable politicians, educationalists and scholars whose works were not only a symbol of national creative enthusiasm, but frequently also were outstanding European cultural achievements (as for example, Mažuranić's epic *Smrt Smail-age Čengića* / *The Death of Smail-Aga Čengić* / which was soon translated into some ten European languages and was one of the best European epics in the last century). The Revival spread among all parts of the population and into all spheres of cultural activity. The Croatian Parliament passed one of the first theatre laws in Europe, the German language was for ever ousted from the Croatian theatre, the University was reopened, and Matica Hrvatska, the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Gallery of Old Masters, numerous cultural and educational societies, and the National Museum, from which all other Zagreb museums have since developed, were founded.

Despite the Croato-Hungarian Treaty (1868), which was imposed upon the Croatian people, and under which more than half of the national income of Croatia went into to the Hungarian state coffers, Zagreb was able to lay down foundations for a powerful industry and has ever since been the leading industrial town in South-Eastern Europe. The struggle of the Croatian people against both Austrian Court and Hungarian domination lasted unrelentingly until the final disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1918).

**Between the Two Wars.** The Kingdom of Yugoslavia came into being as a single state of South Slavs by the Peace Treaty of 1918. Unfortunately although there was fraternity in the new state there was no equality from the first and after a short time no liberty either. The Karadjordjević dynasty adopted a Greater Serbian policy and soon had to introduce police terror in order to maintain it. The Croatian flag and even the Croatian name were banned and Stjepan Radić, the leader of the main Croatian party and the Croatian deputies Pavle Radić and Đuro Basariček were killed (1928) right in Parliament by the exponents of Greater Serbian policy. After a strike staged by miners in 1920 all Communist activity was banned under the ill-famed *Obznana* (Proclamation), which was followed in 1921 by the State Security Act, one of the most reactionary laws to be adopted by any European country. Although forced to go underground, the Communists continued their activity with undiminished vigour.

**Second World War and Liberation.** Zagreb was the first Yugoslav city to offer resistance to the invader when in 1941 Hitler's troops overwhelmed most of Europe. It was in Zagreb that Tito began to organize the armed struggle against the occupying forces. Throughout the war Zagreb was the scene of many acts of sabotage, diversion and armed attacks. Every year an increasing







number of Zagrebians joined the Partisan struggle to fight to the war's end and final liberation.

During the war Zagreb was more or less spared large-scale allied bombing. This saved the city much investment in reconstruction and enabled it to embark at once upon an extensive industrial development programme, including the construction of new facilities and the expansion of existing ones, so that the city managed not only to remain the country's leading industrial town but also to become one of major business centres in Europe.

## A CITY OF HARMONIOUS ARCHITECTURE

Both medieval fortified town nuclei (Gradec and Kaptol) were up to the baroque period mainly built of wood. It was only in the 17th century after the immediate danger of Turkish attack had receded that public and private houses began to be built of brick and stone in the simple style of Zagreb baroque, which—along with later classicism—still gives the old town centres their principal charm. The town walls began to be pulled down and on their foundations large, dimensionally harmonious mansions began to spring up, replacing the old town walls and creating the unique Upper Town, which, instead of defence walls, was thus girdled by baroque and classicist mansions. With the construction of two Neo-Gothic steeples of the Cathedral (105 m and 104 m high) Zagreb got its principal landmarks, its dual central verticals.

Both medieval towns developed harmoniously round their principal churches and the squares round and in front of them as the central points. Round these squares were the most important buildings, monasteries, feudal mansions, burghers' houses, merchants' and craftsmen's shops. The districts outside the walls, the suburbs (Vlaška Ves, Nova Ves, Opatovina, Ilica, etc.) with their wooden houses, churches, scaffolds and cemeteries developed parallel with the city.

Ever since the beginning both medieval towns and their suburbs have been built to human size, to suit human requirements. Everything has been carefully measured, weighed and adjusted, nothing jars or obtrudes. Over the centuries man has built a town for man. Special attention has been devoted to green areas, courtyards and gardens. The City's cleanliness has long been proverbial ("the white city of Zagreb"). This rigorous care for cleanliness many times stopped the plague and other epidemics right before the town gates. All these urban qualities have been more or less preserved up to the present day.

Up till 1800, the twin towns covered together an area of no more than 1 sq. km. (today 498 sq. km.). It was only in the middle

of the last century (when the first factories and railway lines were built) that the city began to spread from the hills down into the plains to form a new centre (present-day Republic Square). It was at that time that Zagreb's well-known landmarks and most beautiful urbanistic achievement, the two green orthogonal squares, were laid out between the old city centres and the railway. Round them rows of imposing mansions and public buildings began to be built in so-called historical styles. Subsequent construction following a pattern of compact blocks of houses between the two wars enclosed this balanced and human prewar architecture. Poor little houses knocked together from all sorts of material began to spring up on the outskirts of the city, creating in places real slums. But even then Zagreb town planners strove to check this uncontrolled building on the periphery through a number of well conceived housing development projects consisting mainly of small, detached houses (Trešnjevka, Cvjetno Naselje, Peščenica, etc.).

After the Second World War Zagreb began to develop at a very rapid pace, and has since expanded its area to almost three times the pre-war. Town planning was guided by a wish to round off the city's sprawling form and make Zagreb a town on the river instead of a town by the river. To achieve this a new town for 250,000 people began to be built on the other bank of the Sava, while the former outskirts and vacant lots became the sites of large-scale housing projects consisting of huge blocks of flats with large green areas between them, with much free space, sunshine and air. Industrial construction is concentrated on the eastern and western wings of the city. The city traffic (trams, buses and about 80,000 private cars) runs even in the old part of the city more smoothly than in many other European towns. Bottlenecks created by congested access roads pose an acute problem which will, however, soon be solved.

## A CITY OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Old towns are always interesting, even when no centuries old buildings have survived, for we are always certain to find something of architectural interest, the foundations and remains of old houses, upturned tomb-stones with faded inscriptions, some out-of-the-way street, a section of an unfilled moat, all of which help us to get the feel of the life in and the atmosphere and spirit of centuries long gone by. Since most Zagreb houses were originally made of wood, few medieval buildings have survived, but in spite of this the town has preserved the ancient atmosphere of its old centres



(Gradec and Kaptol), many houses built in Zagreb's simple baroque, and almost the entire baroque layout of the city.

**The Walls and Towers of Gradec.** The royal free city of Gradec surrounded itself with strong walls and towers in the form of a triangle as early as the mid-13th century. It had four town gates and several massive defence towers. As soon as the immediate danger of Turkish attack disappeared (at the beginning of the 17th c.), the walls began to be pulled down to give way to mansions built on their foundations. These give the present-day Upper Town its specific appearance. Of the old walls only some free-standing fragments and some built into other structures have remained. Of the four town gates only the Stone Gate (Kamenita Vrata) with a tower built above it and another close by it has survived. The tower near the gate was in the 17th century turned into a dwelling house while the one over the gate was slightly adapted and mainly used for civic purposes. A votive chapel was built within the gate at the beginning of the 17th century with a beautiful wrought-iron screen. The chapel has an interesting old icon of the Madonna. In front of the gate is the statue of Dora Krupićeva, the famous heroine of one of the best-known novels of Croatian Romanticism—August Šenoa's Zlatarevo Zlato (The Goldsmith's Gold). The thirty metres high Lotrščak Tower built in the 12th century to defend the southern gate, Dverce, has survived almost intact. Once there was a bell in the tower to warn those outside the town to come home before the gate closed (in summer at 10 and in winter at 9 p.m.). Today a cannon shot is fired from it at noon every day. **Priest's Tower** (Popov Toranj) in Opatička Street was the only tower Kaptol built in the 13th century, and this right in front of Gradec's northern gate, to provide shelter in case of danger, but also to annoy Gradec citizens who in turn gave it the derisive name Popov Toranj (pop is a derisive term for a priest and toranj means tower). In 1651, I. Zakmardi, a famous educationalist had the tower rebuilt and turned into a school, which it still is today. An observatory was built on top of the tower in 1903. It has a powerful telescope and is open to the public.

**The Walls and Towers of Kaptol.** Kaptol was long reluctant to surround itself with fortifications. It was only direct Turkish danger (15th c.) that compelled its bishops to girdle the town with strong walls and towers, and their own court and the Cathedral within these walls by another belt of fortifications. The fortifications were completed (1521) with the erection of Bakač Tower in front of the Cathedral. Of the outer fortifications only some fragments of the walls and the tower by the Kaptol seminary have survived. Of the inner fortifications four large cylindrical towers and the northern wall have been preserved. The Archbishop's Palace was built into

the southern wall, where it still stands, while the western wall with Bakač Tower was pulled down (1907) to widen the square in front of the Cathedral.

**Churches.** Construction of the Cathedral began in Romanesque style as the turn of the 11th century and was completed in 1217. Three years later it was destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1227, and again razed to the ground by the Mongols in 1242. Thereupon it was built for fully two hundred years in Gothic style. During the Inheritance War (1529) both its spires, the roof and part of the façade were destroyed by cannon balls. The one spire that was subsequently built after reconstruction by I. Albertal (1633-1640) remained intact until the Cathedral was rebuilt in Gothic style (1879-1902). While it was being reconstructed the great earthquake of 1880 inflicted considerable damage on the church, leaving free hands to the architects in charge of the reconstruction. The damaged spire (the southern one today) was partly pulled down and the present one built upon it and a new spire (the northern one) was built to match it. At the same time the ceiling of the sanctuary was heightened, two lateral and two semicircular chapels pulled down, the façade rebuilt, and the beautiful Miller portal and a number of altars removed. Only a beautiful marble pulpit by Michael Cussa (1696), two 17th century baroque altars, and very interesting 13th century murals in Byzantine style in the sacristy survived the reconstruction.

**St. Stephen's Chapel.** Located in the Archbishop's Palace, the chapel was built in the 13th century at the back of the original Romanesque Cathedral. Valuable medieval frescoes have recently been discovered under mural paintings of a more recent date.

**St. Mark's Church** (Radičev Trg \*). The central structure of the Upper town was built in the 13th century. Due to fires and earthquakes it was rebuilt so many times that its original shape cannot be determined today. The greatest changes were made during the last reconstruction (1878-1882). It was then that the multi-colour tile roof was laid with the coat-of-arms of the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia on the left side and the coat-of-arms of Zagreb on the right. The baroque spire (1658-1725) has retained its original appearance. The finest part of the church is the southern portal (14th c.) with a number of stone (Gothic) and wooden (baroque) figures of saints. The interior of the church was renovated again in 1923-1926, and later (1936-1937) a chapel was built in the sacristy. The church has sculptures by Meštrović and is decorated with fine frescoes by J. Kljaković and with oil paintings by Lj. Babić.

\* Trg = square.

**St. Catherine's Church** (Trg Katarine Zrinjske). The church was



built by the Jesuits in baroque style in 1632. It was the victim of several fires and was damaged by the great earthquake of 1880. No major changes were made during various reconstructions. The interior is finely articulated and in the 18th century was decorated with beautiful frescoes and stucco-works. Apart from the main altar, the altar of St. Ignatius, the work of F. Robba, is particularly fine.

**St. Mary's Church** (Tkalčićeva Ulica \*). Built in the 14th century close by an old Cistercian monastery, the church was several times rebuilt until it got its present baroque appearance in 1740.

\* Ulica = street.

**Franciscan Church and Monastery** (Kaptol). Built in the 13th century, both the monastery and the church were in the past frequent victims of fires, earthquakes and civil wars. The church was last reconstructed in Neo-Gothic style (1880). It has been recently decorated with interesting stained glass windows by I. Dulčić.

**Other Churches.** Upon the ruins of a medieval parish church, a new church, **St. John's** (Nova Ves), was built in 1803. It had three beautiful baroque altars which were, however, removed while the church was rebuilt in Gothic style (1879-1902). In addition to these there are a number of other interesting churches in Zagreb, notably: **St. Peter's Church** (a baroque structure with a Romanesque façade, built in 1770), the baroque church of **St. Xavier** (1748-1752), and **St. Blasius' Church** (1913-1915) built by V. Kovačić, the father of the revival of Croatian architecture, in the form of a Byzantine cross and covered with one of the world's first cupolas constructed in reinforced concrete. Also of interest are the Orthodox Church of the **Transfiguration** built in 1886 on the site of the medieval Catholic church of St. Margaret, which adjoined a cemetery and scaffold, the **Greco-Catholic church of St. Cyril and Methodius**, and the brick-façade **Evangelic** church built in Neo-Gothic style.

**Palaces and Mansions.** As mentioned before, after the immediate danger of Turkish attack had passed the town walls of Gradec began to be pulled down to give way to rows of large mansions built in baroque and classicist styles. The same happened in Kaptol where the walls were replaced by canonical mansions and other buildings, especially on its eastern side. With the advent of the baroque era country nobility began to move to Gradec where they built large mansions in which gala receptions, various performances and balls were held. Of the numerous baroque and classicist palaces and mansions only the most notable will be described here.

**Jesuit Monastery** (Jezuitski Trg). Construction of the monastery began in the first half of the 17th century on the site and upon the

ruins of an old army depot. The building was repeatedly enlarged and reconstructed until the dissolution of the Jesuit order (1773). The monastery has many Renaissance and baroque elements. Its large Renaissance courtyard is particularly interesting.

**Nunnery of St. Clare** (Opatička Ulica 20). Constructed in 1650, this building is one of the finest examples of Zagreb's simple baroque, devoid of almost all decorative elements for pure decoration's sake. Today it houses the City Museum.

**Plemićki Konvikt** (Boarding School for Young Noblemen - Kame-nita Ulica). Built by the Jesuits in the first half of the 17th century as a seminary, it was later turned into a boarding school for young noblemen. This is a simple monumental building of fine proportions, with a beautiful main façade enriched with arcades.

**Petar Zrinjski Mansion** (Markovićev Trg). This is a typical example of a 17th century noblemen's town house: large and solid, with the simple exterior of an army barracks and a spacious and luxurious interior. It is believed originally to have been a royal palace built by the King Karl Robert in 1355.

**Oršić-Rauch Mansion** (Matoševa Ulica 9). The mansion was built in the middle of the 18th century, and at the end of the same century its large hall was used for theatrical performances. In inner and outer architecture, spatial layout, luxurious halls and rooms, and moulded decorations, this is an exceptionally beautiful specimen of Zagreb and Croatian baroque. Today it houses the Croatian Historical Museum. In the same street there are several other houses which have preserved their original appearance, among which Walter's Mansion (No. 11) and two old, completely preserved wooden buildings dating from 1738 (Nos. 5 and 7) in particular stand out.

**Jelačić-Magdalena Mansion** (Demetrova Ulica 7-9). This fine mansion was built at the end of the 18th century upon the north-western town wall adjoining the defence tower, which makes part of the building. To this large baroque structure a monumental neo-classical façade (designed by Bartul Felbinger) with five huge, harmoniously proportioned pillars was added in 1830.

**Amadé Mansion** (Demetrova Ulica 1). At the end of the 18th century Count Amadé had a huge baroque mansion built, which was in the middle of the last century reconstructed by the father of Zagreb classicism, Bartul Felbinger. The mansion was used as a theatre until 1835. Today it houses three natural sciences museums. In Demetrova Street there are a number of other mansions with beautiful courtyards and gardens. Of particular interest are the Vukanović Mansion (No. 3) with an exceptionally beautiful doorway



[illegible]



and a stone well in the courtyard, the Fodrocy Mansion (17th c.) with a medieval well in the courtyard, the Vitezović Print-Shop dating from the 17th century (No. 15), etc.

**Narodni Dom - Dvorana** (Opatička Ulica 18). One of the many mansions built upon the eastern town wall, also designed by B. Felbinger. There is a large, richly decorated hall on the first floor, because of which the whole building is often called Dvorana (The Hall). The building has two façades, of which the eastern one has a beautiful classicist loggia. In the middle of the last century it housed a reading room, Matica Ilirska, the Theatrical Society, the Trade Association and the National Museum, from which all present-day museums have originated.

**Paravić Mansion** (Opatička Ulica 10). The main body of the building rests upon the eastern town wall, while the lateral wings enclose a beautiful garden shielded from the street by a magnificent wrought-iron fence (which Franz Joseph I once expressed the wish to have in Schönbrunn). The spacious room on the first floor is decorated with turn-of-the-century paintings and sculptured works by many Croatian artists. All along Opatička Street there are fine mansions of which the baroque Drašković Palace with a one-storey addition by B. Felbinger (No. 29), and the Frigan, Ratkaj, Jelačić, Sermage and Nugent Mansions are particularly interesting.

**Ban's \* Palace** (Banski Dvori - Radičev Trg). This building dates from 1801. Behind the simple, one-storey façade there is a rich interior, which is one of the main features of all old palaces and mansions in Zagreb.

[Ban] was the title of Croatia's civil governor before the First World War.

**The Old Theatre** (Radičev Trg). Built originally (1836) as a theatre in which, among other things, the first Croatian romantic drama (*Juran i Sofija* / *Juran and Sofia* / by I. Kukuljević in 1840) and the first Croatian opera (*Ljubav i Zloba* / *Love and Malice* / in 1846) were performed. The Croatian Parliament (Sabor) sat in it during the famous years of 1848 and 1861.

**Parliament-building** (Sabornica - Radičev Trg). Where the 18th century Zemaljska Hiža (Domus reginolaris) once stood a new parliament—Sabornica—was built in 1910. It makes a fine architectonic whole with the adjoining two-storey building and harmoniously encloses Radić Square from the east. During the construction of this building an old prison was discovered in the cellar.

**\*Municipal Reception Hall** (Trg Katarine Zrinjske). Upon the ruins of a medieval house adjoining the Jesuit Grammar School, a baroque mansion was built in the 18th century right by the southern town gate, Dverce. The mansion was reconstructed and enlarged in the

19th century. In the new wing there are a large concert and dance hall, a dining-room, and a reception-room.

**Dömöterfy Mansion** (Radičeva Ulica 32). Among the many neo-classical buildings designed by B. Felbinger this mansion deserves particular attention for the way it was unobtrusively fitted into the existing setting. It is a fine example of Zagreb's taste for harmony and a harmonious fusion of old and new.

**Kaptol Mansions and Palaces.** The most significant building in this part of the city is the Archbishop's Palace. The original palace was destroyed by the Tartars (1242). Soon afterwards Bishop Stjepan II had a wooden house built which was later on (1645) burned to the ground. Bishop Martin had a new palace built of solid materials. Bishop Branjug had this palace raised one storey and enlarged all the way from the eastern to the Western tower (1730). During the rule of Bishop Alagović architect B. Felbinger built the eastern wing (1830), laid out the large Bishop's Park, Ribnjak, which in 1862 was opened to the public.

**The Black School** (Crna Škola - Kaptol 29). Built round 1570 as a mansion for Canon F. Filipović, who turned Moslem in Turkish captivity after Kaptol had failed to ransom him. So that his apostasy should never be forgotten, the ruling bishop had the mansion painted black (hence its name—crna = black, škola = school) and moved the seminary into it. The school was enlarged in 1827 and got its present form after the 1880 earthquake.

**Canonical Mansions** (Kaptol). The mansions of individual canons were built in rows on both sides of Kaptol Street which ran from the southern to the northern gate of Kaptol. Those belonging to canons holding the highest ecclesiastical offices were built of brick and stone, while those belonging to the lower-ranking clergy were made of wood. Quite a number of these houses, mainly built in baroque style, have survived. The most interesting are at Kaptol Nos. 7 (1701), 17 (the beginning of the 18th c.), and 8a (1710).

**Historical Styles of the 19th Century.** The era of neo-classicism was followed in Zagreb, just as in the rest of Europe, by a period of feverish emulation of historical styles. Churches were built or rebuilt mainly in Neo-Gothic and secular buildings in Neo-Renaissance and neo-baroque styles. A new city centre came into being in the plain under the hills; between Republic Square and Ilica to the north and the Botanical Gardens running along the railway line to the south, and with two sweeps of green squares to the east and west.

A whole series of more or less equally dimensioned buildings grew up round these squares. Many of them were built in Italian



## Photocolors:

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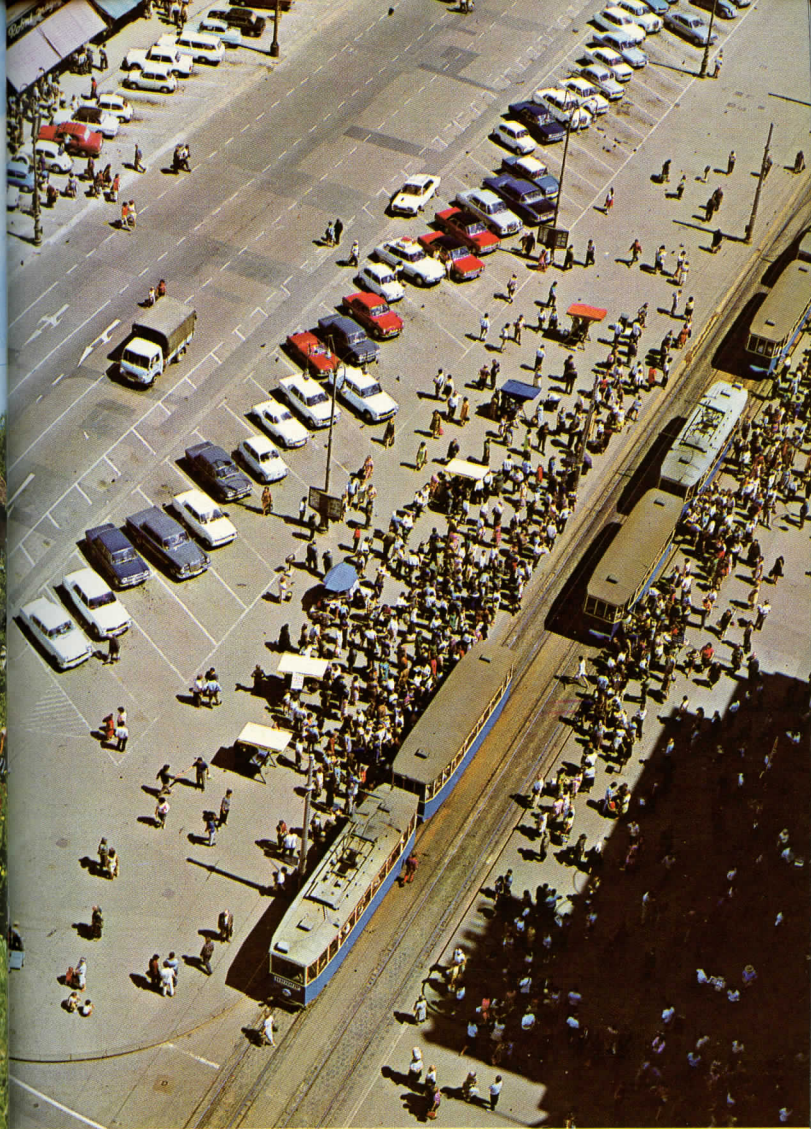
































Renaissance style, in particular the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Archaeological Museum, the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court, the small but the most harmonious building of all (at Zrinjski Trg 15), the Musical Academy, the Vranican Palace, etc. It was in that period that the Art Pavilion, the Crafts School, and two large secondary school buildings were erected. Outstanding among the architectural achievements of that period are large arcades of Mirogoj Cemetery and Zagreb's most beautiful neo-baroque building, the Croatian National Theatre. With its dynamic lines and the harmonious way it fits into the surrounding, carefully balanced structures on Marshal Tito Square, the theatre is one of the finest master-pieces of the last century.

Secession (beginning of the 20th c.), too, has left several fine works, particularly notable among which are the building of the University National Library (designed by architect Lubinsky) and Meštrović's Well of Life in front of the Croatian National Theatre.

**Revival of Croatian Architecture.** At the beginning of the 20th century, when Otto Wagner and Adolf Loos of Vienna were laying down completely new guidelines for European and world architecture, Zagreb's architecture was under the strong influence of the Croatian architects Viktor Kovačić and Hugo Ehrlich. They refused to accept secessionist style without, however, bowing to Loos' directives. Introducing new ground-plans and a new treatment of and approach to materials, they developed their own artistic expression on a classicist basis. Kovačić designed a number of significant buildings, (St. Blasius' Church, Frank Mansion, Slaveks House, the Exchange, etc.), but what is more important he exercised a strong influence on the entire new generation of Zagreb architects who have since always moved in step with and often even ahead of the most advanced trends in the world. This new generation takes credit for most of the greatest architectural achievements between the two wars, and is today shaping a new city of modern, balanced and carefully distributed new housing districts.

**Modern Architecture and Town Planning.** The Zagreb of today is being built according to a carefully conceived plan. Industry has been separated and located on the eastern and western outskirts of the city (Žitnjak, Črnomerec-Podsused). Residential districts with all utilities and ancillary services are being built where the prewar slums used to be (Trnje, Trešnjevka, Peščenica, etc.) or on vacant lots (Dubrava, the Student Town, along the banks of the Sava, etc.). The sprawling suburbs along the river are now being replaced by the clean lines of a newly conceived city straddling the river. The green sweep of Zrinjevac Square will go on, under the Central Railway Station, down to the Sava and further on over the Free-



dom Bridge (Most Slobode) to the south bank. A new administrative, educational and business centre is coming into being around this new green stretch extending southwards from Zrinjevac. A new town for 250,000 people, made up of a score of enclosed districts, is being built. The districts are made up of high-rise buildings and squat blocks of flats, surrounded by large green areas with much sunshine and air, and provided with good access roads and all utilities. The monotony of blocks of flats and high-rise buildings is broken by low, one-storey structures—mainly shopping centres, health, educational and other institutions.

Modern architecture sometimes strays from the established trends of ready made patterns and creates original works of outstanding value (the Town Hall, the Concert Hall, the building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Croatia, the Workers' University, a number of secondary schools, university faculties and department stores). Mention should also be made of the Freedom Bridge, Dinamo Stadium, and the skating rink on Šalata Hill).

**Sculpture.** In parks and squares, especially in the old parts of the city, there are quite a number of statues and busts by famous Croatian sculptors. The most outstanding among them are the works of the great Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović: The Well of Life (Trg Maršala Tita), Andrija Medulić (Trg Kralja Tomislava), J. J. Strossmayer (Strossmayerov Trg), Mother and Child (Gupčeva Zvijezda), etc. There are also a number of fine works by other Croatian sculptors: The Rose-Grower (Lenjinov Trg) and the Monument to the National Liberation Struggle (Strossmayerov Trg) by F. Kršinić; Shame (Park Marka Oreškovića) and The Boy (Svačićev Trg) by A. Augustinčić; Petrica and the Gallows-Birds (Opatovina) by Vanja Radauš; King Tomislav by R. Frangeš-Mihanović (Trg Kralja Tomislava), and many others. The Zagreb Fair's Sculpture Park is also worth seeing. It has a large number of works by modern Croatian sculptors displayed on green lawns among attractive flower-beds.

## A CITY OF MUSEUMS AND GALERIES

Zagreb's interest in collecting natural and man-made rarities, archaeological, historical, natural sciences and other artefacts and documents is several centuries old. The many amateur collections (by Rakovac, Farkaš-Vukotinović, Sabljari, etc.) made it possible in 1846 to open the Croatian National Museum, which has since ramified into a score of museums with several hundred thousands of exhibits.

## MUSEUMS

**Archaeological Museum** (Trg N. Zrinjskog 19, open every day except Monday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The museum has a large collection of artefacts of Celtic, Illyrian, Roman and Croatian material culture from the first beginnings up to the 12th century. The most valuable exhibit is a mummy with the world's longest Etruscan text.

**Diocesan Museum** (Cathedral's treasure-house, Kaptol 28, open from 10 to 12 a.m. and by appointment). In addition to a rich collection of ecclesiastical vessels and reliquaries, the museum has about 500 paintings and about 300 statues dating from various periods. Especially valuable are ecclesiastical vestments made by Bishop Petretić's embroidery school for men (17th c.).

**Ethnographic Museum** (Mažuranićev Trg 14, closed because of reconstruction, to be opened in the spring of 1971). The museum has much material from all parts of what is today Yugoslavia: numerous and varied products of peasant crafts and cottage industries in textile, wood, ceramics, metal, etc.

**Croatian National Geological-Paleontological Museum** (Demetrova Ulica 1, open all days from 9 to 12 a.m., except Mondays; on Tuesdays and Fridays also from 4 to 7 p.m.). The most significant exhibit is the remains of a diluvial man of the Neanderthal type (*Homo crapiensis*), which was discovered in Hušnjak Cave near Krapina in 1899 by Prof. Kramberger-Gorjanović.

**Croatian National Zoological Museum** (Demetrova Ulica 1, open every day from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Tuesdays and Thursdays also from 2 to 6 p.m.). The richest and one of the most visited museums in the country. There are over 16,000 exhibits on display and about 300,000 in store. It complements the largest **Zoological Gardens** in Yugoslavia which has several hundred animals (Open every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

**Croatian School Museum** (Trg Maršala Tita 4, open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). It features the development of Croatian schooling through a well assorted collection of textbooks, teaching aids, etc.

**Hunting Museum** (Nazorova Ulica 63, open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Mondays and Saturdays). It has stuffed specimens of all kinds of Yugoslav small and big game. The oological collection has some 350 nests with over a thousand eggs.

**Mineralogico-Petrographic Museum** (Demetrova Ulica 1, open from 9 to 12 a.m., except Mondays, and also on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 4 to 6 p.m.). In addition to collections of minerals from all



over the world, it stores minerals, stones and ores from various parts of Yugoslavia.

\* **Zagreb Municipal Museum** (Opatička Ulica 20, open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Saturdays and on Tuesdays and Thursdays also from 4 to 7 p.m.). The museum displays many pictures, artefacts and documents from the rich history of the city.

\* **Museum of the Revolution of the People of Croatia** (Trg Žrtava Fašizma, open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m.; on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.). It exhibits photographs, pictures, drawings, documents, weapons and other objects from the National Liberation Struggle of Yugoslavia, especially Croatia.

**Museum of the Eighth Conference of the Zagreb Organization of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia** (Pantovčak 178 a, open from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m., except on Thursdays and Saturdays). The museum stores documents from the conference held on February 25-26, 1928, at which Comrade Josip Broz (Tito) was elected chairman of the local party committee.

**Museum of the Fifth National Conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia** (Ulica Pete Konferencije KPJ, open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m.; Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The museum displays documents of the Fifth National Party Conference held from October 19-23, 1940, at which a new party leadership headed by Josip Broz Tito was elected.

**Museum of the First National Conference of the Communist Party of Croatia** (Ulica Prosinacskih Žrtava 205, open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m. except Mondays; on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The museum displays documents relating to the work of the Communist Party of Croatia immediately before the beginning of the Second World War.

**Literary Museum** (Opatička Ulica 18, open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Sundays; on Tuesdays also from 4 to 6 p.m.). The museum stores books, manuscripts, letters, photographs and documents relating to the life and work of individual Croatian writers.

\* **Museums of Arts and Crafts** (Trg Maršala Tita 10, open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Mondays; on Thursdays also from 5 to 8 p.m.). The museum displays work by artists and craftsmen dating from the 16th to the 20th century. The collections are divided according to material: iron, copper, zinc, brass, bronze, silver, glass, ceramics, textile, ebony and enamel. There is also a fine collection of antique clocks.

**Historical Museum of Croatia** (Matoševa Ulica 9 and Marinkovićeva Ulica 4, open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The museum has a rich collection of historical material

from the 14th century up to the present day. Particularly interesting are the collections of weapons, flags, and portraits of historical personalities. Attached to it is the Museum of Serbs in Croatia.

**Technical Museum** (Savska Cesta\* 18, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays and Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The museum shows scientific and technical development in Yugoslavia and technical achievements in many different fields.

\* Cesta = road.

**Thyphological Museum** (Museum of the Blind) (Draškovićeva Ulica 80/II; open every day from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays). Established in 1953 as the first institution of its kind in Europe, the museum shows methods of education and rehabilitation of the blind. It has large specialist library of books in Braille, a reading room, a photo- and a phonotheque.

**Memorial Exhibition "600th Anniversary of Zagreb Pharmacy"** (Kamenita Ulica 9; open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; on Sundays and in the afternoon by appointment). The museum features 600 years of the development of Zagreb pharmacy. A hearth with bellows and other equipment for heating and distilling, various pots, vessels and poisons give a faithful evocation of medieval laboratories.

## ART GALLERIES

**Meštrović Atelier** (Mletačka Ulica 8, open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Mondays; Wednesdays and Fridays also from 6 to 8 p.m.). The studio of the late Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović, one of the best-known sculptors of the first half of the 20th century, displays numerous works by the artist in stone, marble, bronze and wood.

**Gallery of Primitive Art** (Čirilometodska Ulica 3, open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Sundays). The gallery has several hundred works by Yugoslav primitive painters and sculptors who have in recent years achieved world-wide fame.

**Gallery of Modern Art** (Katarinski Trg 2, open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m.). The gallery exhibits works by modern Croatian artists.

**Glyptotheca** (Medvedgradska 2, open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Saturdays, and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). It exhibits replicas of sculptured works from antique times to the present day, especially copies of medieval frescoes.

**Collection of Graphics of the National University Library** (Marulićev Trg 21, open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays). It contains drawings and watercolours by early 20th century Croatian artists, and wood carvings, copper plate engravings



and lithographs by Yugoslav and foreign masters from the 17th century up to now.

**Cabinet of Graphics** (Ulica Braće Kavurića 1, open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m.). It has over a thousand posters, some ten thousand drawings and prints by Yugoslav and foreign artists. It also houses the famous Valvasor collection of prints dating from the 17th century.

**Modern Gallery** (Ulica Braće Kavurića 1, open on Thursdays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The gallery shows the development of Croatian painting during the last 150 years.

**Strossmayer Gallery of Old Masters** (Zrinjevac 11, open every day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). Yugoslavia's largest and most complete gallery of paintings by old masters, founded by Bishop J.J. Strossmayer in 1868. These are mainly paintings by Italian masters, but there are also works by Flemish, Dutch, French and German artists of the 16th to the 19th century.

**Private Collections.** In Zagreb there are many private collections open to the general public which exhibit: works by world masters of past centuries and artefacts of old Oriental cultures (**Lubienski-Durieux**, Jurjevska Ulica 27, tel. 36-620); contemporary painting and period furniture (**Dr. S. Floegel**, Tomislavov Trg 14); Yugoslav painters between the two wars (**Z. Pučar**, Novakova Ulica 24, tel. 33-659); baroque, Biedermeier and Oriental carpets (**Dr. R. and H. Dolinšek**, Vrtlarska Ulica 13, tel. 571-579); part of 17th century church furniture from the old Cathedral (**Ing. M. Frangeš**, Rokov Perivoj 2, tel. 34-590); **Collection of Architect V. Kovačić**, Masarykova Ulica 21; Collection of Musical Automats (**I. Geresdorfer**, Demetrova Ulica 7), etc.

**Exhibition Galleries.** There are also several exhibition galleries open the year round in which one-man and collective exhibitions of works by Yugoslav and foreign artists and retrospective exhibitions from various historical periods are regularly or occasionally held, notably: **Umjetnički Paviljon** (Art Pavilion), Tomislavov Trg 1; **ULUH Salon**, Praška Ulica 4; **LIKUM Salon**, Ilica 40; **Galerija Suverene Umjetnosti** (Gallery of Contemporary Art), Katarinski Trg 2; **Museum of Arts and Crafts**, Trg Maršala Tita 10; **Glyptotheca**, Medvedgradska 2, etc.

## A CITY OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

As soon as the immediate danger of Turkish attack had passed and people no longer had constantly to worry about how to stay

alive, the city had the inner vitality to start almost at once to lay the foundations for higher cultural values. Even before the Turks were thrown back in the Vienna War and began to retreat eastwards, the Jesuits opened the first public grammar school in Zagreb (1607). By 1662, this school had been raised to the rank of an academy to which in 1669 King Leopold granted the same rights that were enjoyed by European universities of that time. This was the period of a great upswing in Croatian cultural life, science and the arts, even though the town had barely 4,000 inhabitants. This oldest **university** in what is today Yugoslavia was closed in 1850 and re-opened again in 1874 in the premises of the grammar school in the Upper Town, whence it moved (1882) to the present-day building on Marshal Tito Square. Since then it has developed and ramified into 19 faculties (22,000 students), three academies of art (400 students), five colleges (3,500 students), and 15 advanced vocational schools (5,500 students).

**Scholarly Institutions.** Zagreb had only 18,000 inhabitants when it got its greatest and most significant scholarly institution which soon gained considerable prominence in the entire scholarly world. This was the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, established in 1867 by Bishop J.J. Strossmayer. The Academy has today eight departments with numerous institutes, four art galleries, archives with the richest collection of Glagolitic and Cyrillic manuscripts, a notable scientific library, a large publishing house, a print-shop, etc.

Another important scholarly institution is Matica Hrvatska (founded in 1842) which by various means spreads culture among the broad masses of the people. Furthermore, there is the Conservatory Institute of Croatia which keeps a vigilant eye on the nation's cultural heritage and natural riches. In addition to these, there are many other specialized scholarly and research institutes and institutions, from the Institute of Folk Art, the Institute for Ship Hydrodynamics, the Nuclear Research Institute and the Institute for the History of the Workers' Movement to the Africa Research Institute.

**People's Universities.\*** There are eight people's universities which organize various theatrical, film and musical performances, literary evenings and lectures, and a large workers' university which is mainly concerned with various forms of adult education.

\* Workers' universities like people's universities, as they are literally called in Yugoslavia, are kind of adult education centres, so that the word "university" should not be taken to denote an institution of higher education conferring academic degrees. (Translator's note).

**Libraries.** Zagreb has over 300 general and special research libraries and about 250 public libraries with a total stock of about 3,500,000 volumes. The most important is the National University Library (over 700,000 volumes, 400 incunabula, numerous rarities, and several thousand manuscripts), followed by the Library of the



Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Municipal Public Library, the Workers' Library, etc.

**Archives.** The most important are the **State Archives** (Marulićev Trg 21). Founded in 1643, they contain numerous documents from Croatian history from the 10th century up to now. The most interesting among the several hundreds of thousands of documents are eleven charters dating from the time of Croatian national rulers (9th-11th cc.). Here is also King Bela IV's Golden Bull by which Zagreb was proclaimed a royal free city in 1242. The **Archives of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts** (Trg Nikole Zrinjskog 11), have, in addition to original manuscripts by Croatian writers, a rich collection of medieval Latin documents and the world's largest collection of Glagolitic and Cyrillic manuscripts. In addition to these two, there are a number of other interesting archives, notably: the **Zagreb Municipal Archives** (Opatička Ulica 29), the **Art Archives** (Demetrova 18), the **Archives of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia**, the **Historical Archives of the National Liberation Struggle**, and the **Archives of the History of the Workers' Movement** (all the last three at Opatička Ulica 8).

**Theatres.** The first beginnings of the theatre were recorded in Zagreb in the 16th century. The actors were amateurs, school pupils, and seminarists who in addition to religious performances also gave secular plays (dramas and comedies). These amateur groups became increasingly prominent, especially at the time of the comedy writer Tituš Brezovački (18th c.), who wrote in Zagreb's kajkavski dialect. But amateurs could not successfully compete with professional German theatre ensembles which the Vienna court—especially at the time of the policy of Germanization (18th c.)—systematically sent to Zagreb. Theatrical performances were exclusively given in German until 1840, when along with German Croatian also began to be used. It was only after 1860, following serious demonstrations and riots, that the German language was for ever ousted from the Zagreb stage.

Zagreb has today six professional, two amateur, a satirical and a variety theatre. All kinds of scenic works, dramas and musicals are performed, and over two thousand performances a year given for an audience of over a million.

The **Croatian National Theatre** worked first in the old theatre building (Radićev trg) until it moved (1895) into one of the most beautiful neo-baroque theatres in Europe (Trg Maršala Tita). This marked the beginning of the golden era of Croatian theatre which in the first half of this century was to produce a whole generation of brilliant actors, dancers and singers who later won acclaim on the leading stages of the world (Milka Trnina, Mia Čorak, Zinka Kunc, Srebrenka Jurinac, V. Ružđak, etc.). Several Zagreb conductors

conduct famous European orchestras (Lovro Matačić, Milan Horvat, etc.), and many operas and ballets by Zagreb composers (Gotovac, Baranović, Lhotka, etc.) are performed abroad.

The **Zagreb Drama Theatre** (Frankopanska Ulica 8) performs plays by foreign and Yugoslav playwrights, while the **Komedija Theatre** (Kaptol 9) chiefly has comedies and musicals on its repertory. The **Municipal Puppet Theatre** (Trg Kralja Tomislava 20), has a skilled ensemble, well chosen repertory and excellently designed puppets, which have gained it a high reputation both in Yugoslavia and abroad. Two children's and two amateur student theatres give many performances, mainly for children and young people. Of interest are also international variety programmes staged in the **Variete Theatre** (Ilica 31) and the programmes performed in the **Jazavac Cabaret-Restaurant** (Medulićeva Ulica 2), which also serves first-class local dishes.

**Music.** Musical life in Zagreb began seriously to develop at the end of the 18th century. The first Croatian opera was composed in the 19th century (Ljubav i Zloba / Love and Malice / by V. Lisinski). This marked the beginning of the rapid advance of Croatian music. Thanks to the enormous wealth of highly diverse folk music, carefully investigated and recorded by musicologists, to the numerous composers of opera, ballet, symphonie and light music and to excellent singers and conductors, Zagreb is today considered to be one of the outstanding world musical centres both for classical and contemporary music. The Zagreb Philharmonic, the Zagreb Soloists, Lado (a folk song and dance ensemble), and many other Zagreb musical ensembles guest-perform with great success in all major European cities.

The Musical School founded in 1827 was subsequently turned into the National Musical Institute (1861), then into a conservatory (1920), and finally into the present-day Musical Academy (1951).

There are several concert-halls in Zagreb: **Hrvatski Glazbeni Zavod** (Gundulićeva Ulica 5), **Istra** (Teslina Ulica 7), **Lapidarij** (Habdelićeva Ulica 1), **Studentski Centar** (Savska Cesta 25), etc. A huge new concert-hall is under construction and will soon be completed.

**Festivals and Similar Events.** Every year Zagreb plays host to the greatest folklore pageant in Europe, the **Folklore Festival**, in which about two thousand performers from many countries take part. Individual events are staged mainly in streets and squares, and in Maksimir, a large forest-park. Another outstanding event is the **Musical Biennial** which is regularly held in Zagreb with the participation of the best musical ensembles from many countries. Well known are also **Zagreb Evenings** with musical and drama programmes performed outdoors in the attractive gas-lit settings of ancient Gradec. Other regular yearly events include the Pop Music



Festival, the International Festival of Student Theatre, the traditional Flower Fair, etc.

**Film and Cinema-Theatres.** The first newsreels were shot in Zagreb in 1903, and the first short feature films made just before the end of the First World War. But it was only after the Second World War that production of feature, documentary and educational films, and especially of animated cartoons, which have since had great success at world film festivals, began on a large scale. Zagreb has 35 cinema-theatres with a total capacity of 18,000 people.

**Radio and Television.** Zagreb was the first city in the Balkans to have a radio station (1926). It was also the first town in Yugoslavia to have a TV station (1959). Zagreb Radio and Television have a rich and varied programme, especially musical. There are almost 200,000 radio and 100,000 TV subscribers.

## A CITY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

**Industry.** The construction of a railway line connecting Zagreb to the Vienna-Trieste trunk line (1862), coincided with the construction of the first factories in the city (a flour-mill, tannery, gas-works, etc.). Zagreb soon became the most important industrial town in South-Eastern Europe. With some twenty industrial branches represented by about 150 factories and a staff of about 100,000, Zagreb has retained this primacy to the present day. The leading branch is the metal-using industry, followed by the textile, chemical, electrical and food industries.

The best known and internationally most sought-after articles produced by Zagreb industry are: steam boilers, machine tools and furniture (manufactured by Tvornica Parnih Kotlova, Prvomajska, Jadran, and Ikom), plant and equipment for the food processing and chemical industries (Jedinstvo), electrical installations and equipment (Rade Končar), pharmaceuticals (Pliva), smoked meat products (Sljeme), plum brandy, brandy, liqueurs and other hard liquors (Badel), etc. Textile products (Naprijed-Kamensko, Nada Dimić, DTR, etc.) are also successfully marketed abroad, while the Zagreb brewing industry takes a leading place in Yugoslavia, both in quality of product and output.

Zagreb's traditional crafts are still on a high level, both in manufacturing and services. There are about five thousand private artisan workshops in the city. Especially interesting are goldsmith's articles (jewellery, filigree-work), handicrafts (decorative articles and copper, ceramic and wooden artefacts) and various items manufactured by cottage industries (lace, embroidery, national costume, toys, etc.).

**Commerce.** Zagreb has a well organized trade network not only in its downtown section but on the outskirts as well. The large department store NA-MA (the largest in the country) with numerous outlets, other large trading concerns, self-service shops and specialized wholesale and retail trading companies (with over 2,300 shops) have an aggregate annual turnover of about 800,000,000 dollars. Zagreb-made products are sold on many foreign markets. Exports to West European countries have reached an annual value of over 250,000,000 dollars, of which over 40,000,000 million is accounted for by foodstuffs.

**The Zagreb Fair.** Even as far back as the 13th century there were three large annual fairs in Zagreb which lasted a fortnight (St. Mark's / round St. Mark's Church, St. Margaret's / in the suburbs round St. Margaret's Church, the present-day Orthodox Church, and Royal / held in front of the Cathedral). These fairs were exempt from all taxes and dues, and each merchant was under direct royal protection. It is out of this rich fair tradition that the Zagrebački Zbor (1909) and subsequently the present-day Zagreb Fair, in size of exhibition space and number of exhibitors and visitors one of the leading fairs in the world, have developed. The Zagreb Fair covers an area of 430,000 sq.m., of which 230,000 sq.m. is exhibition space. Many countries have their own large pavilions at the fair. On the average about 1,200 domestic and about 5,000 foreign exhibitors display their goods at the Autumn International Fair, while the number of visitors exceeds 1,600,000.

## A CITY OF PARKS, FORESTS, SPORTS AND RECREATION

Thanks to its fortunate natural position (on the slopes of Mount Medvednica and along the river Sava) Zagreb has plenty of woods and waters. Their proverbial love of Nature has led Zagreb people to enrich these natural riches by tending to the even tiniest patches of green in the built-up areas of the city. They pay special attention to flowers, as can be seen not only in the flower-beds in public parks, but also in every private garden where along with various flowers and flowering shrubs one can often see exotic blossoming trees (magnolia, Japanese cherry, etc.). Many flower-growers exhibit at the Summer Flower Fair, when almost the entire Upper Town is covered with their fragrant exhibits.

**City Parks and Promenades.** The entire north-western edge of the Upper Town (medieval Gradec) rises up out of the green sea of the centuries old Tuškanac park-forest, while its other sides are



girdled by a green belt of trees lining and overhanging quiet, gas-lit promenades. The large Strossmayerovo Šetalište\* and the little park of Grič were laid out along the southern city wall at the end of the last century. From here one gets a magnificent view of the city below and its western hills. From Vrazovo Šetalište one gets a fine view of the eastern hillocks of the city and of Mount Medvednica. On the neighbouring western hill the old cemetery of St. Rochus has been turned into a park—Rokov Perivoj\*\*—from which there is a fine view of the city down below and of the western slopes of Mount Medvednica. To the north of the town walls there was an old cemetery (Jurjevsko Groblje) with a chapel and an interesting wrought-iron fence by B. Felbinger. This is the present-day July Victims Park (Perivoj Srpanjskih Žrtava) from which there is a fine view of the eastern part of the city, Šalata Hill, and the unique arcades of Mirogoj Cemetery. From here a winding road, one of the most popular promenades in Zagreb, runs along the ridge of the hill flanked by villas and small houses with lovely gardens, and leading to a large meadow, Cmrok, it returns to the centre of the city.

\* Šetalište = promenade.

\*\* Perivoj = park.

Medieval Kaptol also has its small and large gardens and parks, harmoniously dimensioned and carefully tended. The biggest and the most beautiful here is Ribnjak (present-day Park Marka Oreškovića), with over a hundred species of trees, gravel paths, children's play-grounds and modern sculptures under Kaptol's medieval walls, towers and canonical mansions.

To the east of Kaptol rises the green hill of Šalata with a large sports centre and studded with the gardens of private villas and a number of university hospitals. A road running along the ridge of this hill past the **Botanical Gardens of the Pharmaceutical Faculty** (with numerous medicinal and poisonous herbs) leads to **Mirogoj**, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Europe, with magnificent arcades and gravel paths and lanes edged with carefully kept evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs and flower-beds, leading among the graves.

In the course of the last century, two exceptionally fine sweeps of parks were laid out in the new city centre: **three green squares** (Zrinjski, Strossmayerov and Tomislavov Trg), and three in the West (Maršala Tita, Mažuranićev and Marulićev Trg). The squares are planted with huge plane, ash, and lime trees and have fountains and carefully tended flower-beds. In the south these two stretches of parks run into the **Botanical Gardens** and **Starčević Square**, which separate the main railway line from the central part of the city, thus isolating it from noise and soot.

There are many squares, parks, tree-lined avenues and green

areas in other parts of the city, too. New urban architecture is characterized by wide thoroughfares enclosed by lawns and hedges, and by large green spaces around each residential or business building.

**Forest-Parks.** The numerous wooded hills and slopes of Mount Medvednica, which penetrate deep into the very centre of the city, make Zagreb the wood-richest city in the country. Over 80 sq.km. of the city area is covered with vegetation of which over 38 sq.km. are park-forests. Among a score of wooded hills (mainly studded with villas and small houses), the most important are Tuškanac, Zelengaj, Pantovčak, Jelenovac and Grmošćica. In the narrower city area the most important forest park is **Maksimir**. It has almost two square kilometres of centuries old oak and beech forests, interspersed with glades, meadows, brooks, lakes, winding paths and lanes, viewpoints and coffee-houses. Here are also the **Botanical Gardens of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry**, and a fine Gothic chapel (St. George). The park was laid out at the beginning of the last century. Its greatest attraction is the **Zoological Gardens** with several hundreds of animals including in particular lions, leopards, cougars, bears, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, seals, monkeys, and some species of domestic and exotic birds. The gardens with their modern pools, cages and winter installations are located in a centuries old oak forest, by a brook and lake.

**The river Recreation Area** stretches along the entire southern flank of the city, following the swift and capricious river Sava the undependable nature of which is best illustrated by the fact that both the lowest and highest water levels in the last hundred years have been recorded in the same month (lowest: —204 cm on October 23, 1947, and highest: +514 on October 26, 1964, when the river burst the embankments and flooded a large part of the city).

The embankments have since been heightened and reinforced and the river dredged, deepened, and forced into a new bed. On both sides of the river bed, coming up right to the dykes, there are fine, some hundred metres wide meadows which at the time of normal water level follow the course of the river for kilometres, offering walkers—in addition to relaxation and rest—an exceptionally fine visual experience. Along the river there are bathing and other facilities for aquatic sports (swimming, rowing, fishing, etc.). On both sides of the embankments large lakes fed by underground waters have been formed by the Sava's tributaries and backwaters. Bathing facilities for about 20,000 people have been built round lake Budek. Along the river there are several sports facilities and a number of new ones are in the design stage (bathing establishments, swimming-pools, rowing clubs, hippodromes, etc.).

**Mountain Recreation Area.** This area spreads over the whole of



Mount Medvednica and its numerous hills and slopes. Centuries old oak, beech, sweet chestnut, pine, and fir woods, glades and meadows, deep dark valleys intersected by meandering brooks, and plenty of big and small game make up this huge area for recreation, mountaineering and winter sports. An asphalt road and many marked mountain trails lead to the top of the mountain—Sljeme (1,035 m). A rope-way, the longest in the country (4,017 m) with a difference in altitude of 667 metres, goes up to the very top. The rope-way has 90 cabins and during the 20-old-minute ascent offers a superb view of the city and the Sava plains. There is also a ski-lift below the peak (300 m difference in altitude). The television tower on the very top of the mountain also has a public viewing gallery offering a fantastic view of the city, the whole of Hrvatsko (Croatian) Zagorje and the Alps, and in fine weather of Triglav, the highest mountain peak in Yugoslavia (2,863 m) 180 km away. On Mount Medvednica there are some ten hostels and mountain huts providing accommodation for about 500 people.

**Sports and Sport Facilities.** Zagreb was the first among all towns in the country to introduce a number of sports disciplines and novelties: a natural skating rink on a lake in Maksimir (1853), physical education (1857), a dancing school (1859), a marksmen's club (1862), an artificial rink and a mountaineers' club (1874), the first physical training periodical 'Sokol' (1878), a cyclists' club (1884), fencing instruction (1892), football (1893), tennis (1894), a football club—HAŠK (1903), an automobile club and field and track sports (1906), the Croatian Sports Association (1909), the Yugoslav Football Federation and a number of athletics clubs (1919), table-tennis, handball, bowling and golf (1925-1932). In 1934, Zagreb handball players won the world championship. Today tens of thousands of Zagreb people indulge in a great variety of sports, from mountaineering, ski-ing, swimming and fishing to athletics.

Zagreb has quite a number of outdoor and indoor sports facilities. The largest and most beautiful sports building in the country is the Dinamo football stadium with stands which can seat over 60,000 spectators, resting on huge but light, almost hovering reinforced concrete planes. Close by the stadium are a number of other sports-grounds and three swimming-pools. Especially interesting is the **sports centre on Šalata**: a large skating rink, an Olympic swimming-pool, several tennis, basket-ball and volley-ball courts. Close by the municipal bathing establishment on the Sava are the grounds of the **Mladost Sports Club**, including several football and hockey fields and handball courts, field and track facilities, a basket-ball stadium, volleyball and tennis courts, an Olympic swimming-pool, a car camp, etc. At the beginning of Tuškanac Park there are a number of basket-ball and volleyball courts and a small caliber

shooting range. There are several other football fields in the city belonging to individual football clubs (Lokomotiva, Zagreb, Trešnjevka) and the stadium of the Yugoslav People's Army. Of indoor facilities mention should be made of the swimming-pool in Daničičeva Ulica, the gymnasium at Trešnjevka, the gymnasium in the Workers' Centre, and the automatic bowling alleys in Ilica and Kranjčevićeva Street. A new large sports hall in Daničičeva Street is about to be completed.

**Hunting.** There is furred game hunting and fowl-shooting within the greater city area. Naturally, the area cannot compete with real hunting grounds but the extent of hunting is still fairly great, as shown by the average number of animals shot every year: 50 roes, 10 wild boars, 20 badgers, 100 foxes, 100 weasels and 300 specimens of other kinds of furred game; about 400 partridges, 600 pheasants, 1,500 magpies, crows and jays, and about 500 specimens of other fowl.

## EXCURSION PLACES

There are few cities with which Nature has been so lavish and endowed them with such beautiful and varied surroundings as Zagreb: picturesque hills and mountains ideal for all kinds of winter sports, rivers and lakes abounding in fish, forests and meadows rich in big and small game, nearly a score of thermal spas with outdoor and indoor swimming-pools, numerous picturesque localities with interesting and valuable cultural and historical monuments, especially baroque churches, manor houses, and well-preserved medieval castles.

## WITHIN THE CITY AREA

On the lovely foothills of Mount Medvednica, within the city area, there are a score of picturesque villages with interesting folklore still very much alive, with small intimate inns and taverns famous for local food. Beneath the ruins of the medieval castle Medvedgrad lies the hamlet of **Sestine**, a medieval settlement which used to house the serfs of Medvedgrad feudal lords, and close by it **Gračani**, a settlement of Zagreb's serfs. North of Mirogoj Cemetery is **Remete**, a settlement which developed round an old Paulite monastery (13th c.). The old monastic church (reconstructed in baroque style in 1650) has a rich interior. Especially interesting is **Podsused** with the ruins of Susedgrad, a medieval fortress, from which there is a fine view of the Sava and its meandering tributaries below. There

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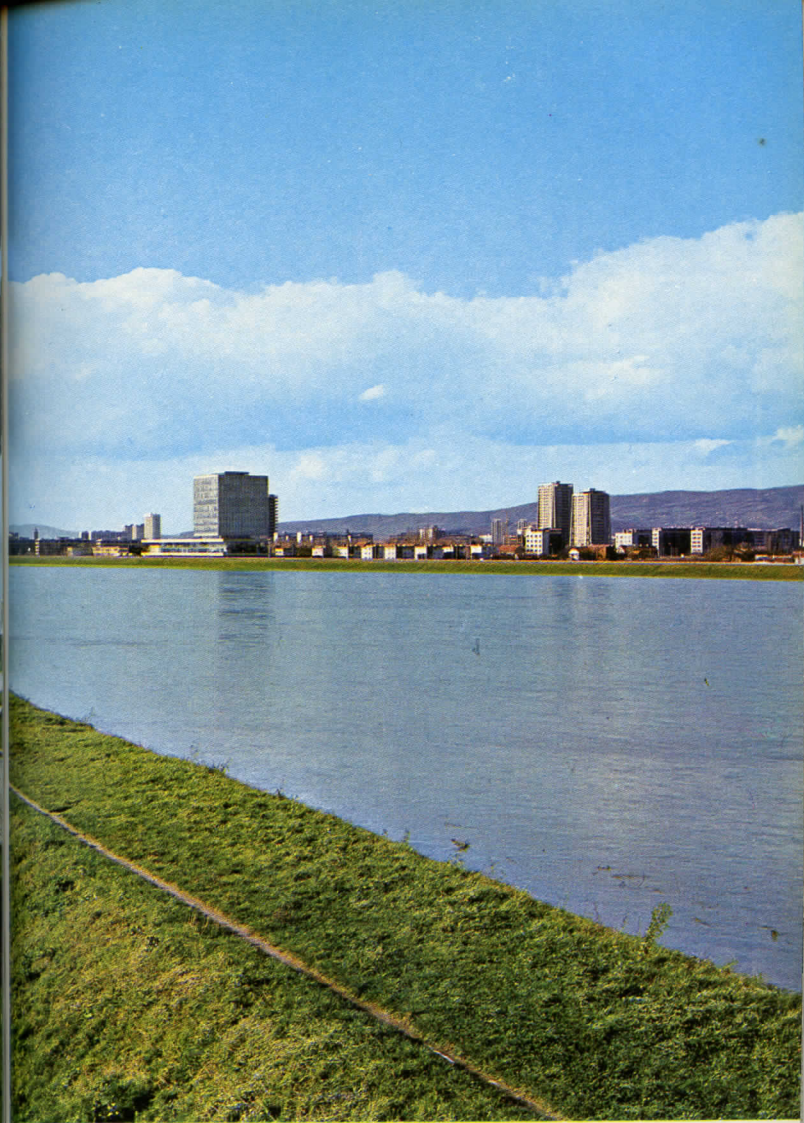




















are bathing facilities on the river. From Podsused one can climb to Veternica, a large cave on Mount Medvednica. Across the Sava there is a fine baroque castle, **Brezovica**, with two beautiful cylindrical towers. Inside there are interesting frescoes showing scenes from the Seven-Year War (18th c.). The castle has now been turned into a hotel and excursion place.

## JUST OUTSIDE ZAGREB

**Samobor** (21 km), a small town which has recently commemorated the hundredth anniversary of Yugoslav tourism whose foundations were laid right here. Samobor has long been famous for its hydrotherapeutic swimming-pool and attractive inns. Several interesting cultural and historical monuments have survived (the baroque parish church and a Franciscan church, the Gothic Chapel of Saint Michael with a 16th century wrought-iron door screen, the ruins of a large medieval castle from which there is a fine view of Zagreb, the Sava plains and Mount Medvednica). Samobor is a good starting point for picturesque, wooded Mount Samobor (hiking, winter sports, mountain huts and hostels, ruins of medieval castles, hunting, and fishing in swift mountain streams). Not far from Samobor (5 km) is **Bregana**, a popular excursion point with a swimming-pool and excellent food specialties.

East of Zagreb (32 km), under the slopes of Mount Medvednica there is a fine excursion place, **Zelina**, with three swimming-pools fed by underground thermal water (22 °C). Good hunting-grounds in the surrounding area. In the nearby village of Komin there is an interesting baroque church.

## HRVATSKO ZAGORJE (Croatian Zagorje)

Hrvatsko Zagorje, the most picturesque region of continental Croatia lies beyond Mount Medvednica, between Slovenia and the river Drau. As if grown tired, the Alps have become a multitude of low mountains and undulating hills intersected by valleys, fields, rivers and lakes. Limestone and dolomite, sandstone, marl and clay, volcanic andesite, and diabase with rich natural and man-planted vegetation and cultivated fields, have all fused to create a wealth of shapes and forms bathed in thousand colours. It is therefore no wonder that the Croatian National Anthem—which originated right here—emphasizes in its first line something that no other anthem does: "Lijepa naša domovino..." (Beautiful homeland of ours...).

Being not far away from Zagreb and having fairly good roads, Hrvatsko Zagorje is also very interesting for one-day excursions either to a particular place or spa or for a motor tour of several



localities. For lack of space we shall mention here only the spas and the most important tourist resorts. Since the diseases treated are more or less the same for all spas (rheumatism, gout, ischialgia, backbone disorders, respiratory ailments, women's diseases, various kinds of neuralgia, poisoning, etc.), they will not be separately mentioned.

**Stubičke Toplice** \* (37 km). Situated on the northern foot of Mount Medvednica. Mildly alkaline water, temperature 44-63 °C, daily capacity 800,000 litres. Sanatorium, hotel, two indoor and seven outdoor swimming-pools skirted by rich coniferous forest. In the nearby area there are several well-preserved manor houses, remains of medieval castles, and Gornja Stubica, the birth-place of Matija Gubec, leader of the famous peasant uprising (1572-1573). By the interesting parish church there still stands the old lime-tree under which—as legend goes—Matija Gubec started the uprising.

\* Toplice = spa.

**Krapinske Toplice** (47 km). Known since Roman times (Aquae-vivae), the spa is situated in a romantic valley in the central part of Hrvatsko Zagorje. Radioactive water, temperature 40-43 °C, daily capacity 560,000 litres. In chemical composition the water equals that in Toplice (Czechoslovakia) and Gastein (Austria). Sanatorium, hotels (among which the recently adopted Klokovec castle with a fine park stands out in particular), two outdoor and several indoor swimming-pools, etc.

**Tuheljske Toplice** (47 km). Situated in the most picturesque region of Hrvatsko Zagorje. Temperature of water 32.5 °C, daily capacity 700,000. Several indoor and outdoor swimming-pools, mud baths (the curative mud is also shipped to some other spas), terraces, three sanatoriums and a hotel housed in the former, now adapted castle of the author of the Croatian National Anthem, Antun Mihanović. In the beautiful surrounding area along the river Sutla there are several churches and chapels dating from the Gothic and baroque periods, and many medieval castles (Sečenjgrad, Cesargrad, Kunšpek, Bizeljsko), and the jewel of Croatian medieval fortification architecture, **Veliki Tabor**, which, apart from some Renaissance additions, has to the present day fully preserved its original appearance. Not far away from Tuheljske Toplice (7 km) is **Klanjec** (hunting, angling, mountaineering) and 6 km further on **Kumrovec**, the birth-place of President Tito. The building in which he was born—a typical Zagorje house—has been turned into a memorial museum which contains many objects from his early childhood and numerous documents dealing with his life and work.

**Varaždinske Toplice** (72 km). Situated at the foot of Mount Varaždin, the spa has been known since Illyrian and Roman times

(Aquae lasae). The Romans built here a whole complex of bathing facilities: swimming-pools, water ducts, sewers, large rooms divided by several partition walls, etc. Alkaline-sulphuric water, temperature, 57.6 °C, daily capacity 400,000 litres. Four large sanatoriums, many indoor and outdoor swimming-pools in the midst of a fine park. Not far away is a well known hospital for tuberculosis, and 4 km further away—beneath the gentle slopes of Mount Ivanščica—**Novomarofske Toplice** (water temperature 22 °C), a good place also for hunting and angling. In the surrounding area there are several well-preserved old churches and manor houses dating from the time of baroque.

Mention should also be made of **Šemničke Toplice** (48 km from Zagreb) with a large swimming-pool, and of **Sutinske Toplice**, known since the 14th century.

**Krapina** (51 km). The administrative centre of Hrvatsko Zagorje, a historical town because it was once the seat of the Croatian Parliament, and a legendary town too since, according to legend, the patriarchs of all the Slavs, Čeh, Meh and Leh, lived in it. In the world of science Krapina is known for its Hušnjak Cave in which the remains of a specimen of Neanderthal man (*Homo crapiniensis*) were found. The town is situated in a romantic valley surrounded by wooded mountains. On the slopes round Hušnjak Cave a park of sculptures of prehistoric peoples and animals in natural size has been laid out. The town has a swimming-pool, an art gallery, two museums, a number of interesting historical sights (the parish church, a beautiful baroque chapel on the mountain peak Trški Vrh, a fully preserved medieval castle, etc.). Every year a festival of popular songs in kajkavski dialect is held in Krapina. Interesting excursions to the lovely surrounding countryside (swimming-pools, historical sights, hunting, angling, etc.).

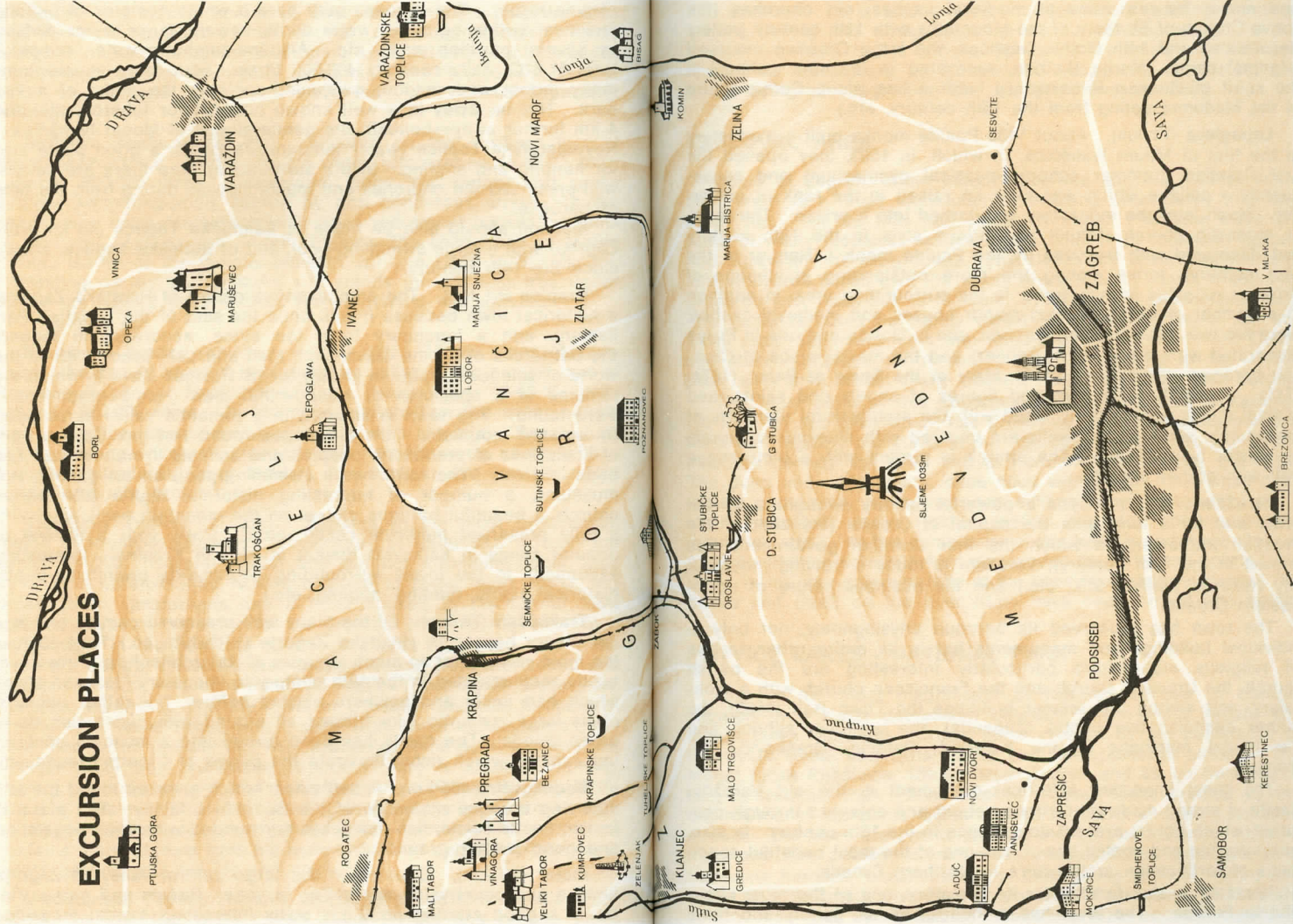
**Trakošćan** (76 km). Of the many well preserved castles and feudal manor houses in Hrvatsko Zagorje (17th-19th cc.) Trakošćan is the most visited, not so much because of its architecture (a medieval castle reconstructed in the 19th century in imaginary "Norman style" which had never and nowhere existed before), but rather because of its large romantic lake fringed all around with mysterious dark-green woods. The castle has been turned into a museum containing exhibits which richly illustrate the period of Croatian feudalism.

**Bedekovčina** (50 km). A settlement which grew up round the still surviving baroque mansions of the Bedeković family. The place is known for its seven, fish-rich lakes surrounded with thick vegetation and good hunting-grounds.

**Zlatar** (70 km). Situated in the large central valley of Zagorje amid a fine countryside abounding in water, forests and game, Zlatar is a good starting point for many interesting sights: mansions



# EXCURSION PLACES





and manor houses, ruins of medieval castles, old churches (the votive Church of St. Mary of the Mountains with 11th century tracery decorations and 14th Gothic frescoes, the large Croatian medieval pilgrims' shrine, Marija Bistrica, renovated in the 19th century in the spirit of German Renaissance, with a fine rustic Gothic figure of the Madonna dating from the 15th century, etc.).

**Lepoglava** (71 km). About 1400 Paulite monks built a monastery at the foot of Mount Ivanščica, in which, in 1503, they opened the first Croatian grammar school (classical gymnasium) and subsequently a college which was later on raised to the rank of university. Much later the monastery was turned into a prison. The former monastic church (rebuilt in baroque style in the 18th century and decorated with frescoes by the Paulite monk I. Ranger in the 18th century), ranks among the more outstanding specimens of Croatian religious architecture. In the surrounding area, in addition to a number of well-preserved manor houses and medieval castles, there are two fine baroque churches, one in Gorica and one in Purga (decorated with murals by I. Ranger) and the master-piece of Croatian baroque—the **Church of St. Mary of the Snow at Belec** (1674-1741). A multitude of animated figures of angels and saints, and biblical motifs are masterly fused with the architectural elements of the church, while all the walls are covered with illusionistic murals by Master Ivan Ranger. The church is girdled with a picturesque wall with corner towers.

**Varaždin** (77 km). Once a powerful military stronghold by the Drau, and for a long time the capital of Croatia (the seat of the Croatian Parliament in which the first Croatian government was formed in the 18th century), Varaždin is today a thriving industrial city (textiles, leather, silk, etc.) and the business centre of north-western Croatia.

The town has preserved its baroque physiognomy, not only in individual buildings and monuments but in its entire urban layout. Of religious architecture particularly interesting are the parish church, the Ursuline church and the Franciscan church with a monastery, and among the secular buildings the Town Hall (1523), the former administrative centre (Županija), the grammar school, and the feudal mansions of the Keglević, Patačić, Drašković, etc. families.

The most important historical monument is the old Varaždin Castle, a strong medieval fortress, rebuilt and enlarged through centuries, which got its present appearance in the 16th century. In size, workmanship and spatial layout it is one of the most beautiful specimens of fortification architecture in Northern Croatia.

Varaždin is also famous for its cemetery, one of the most beautiful in Europe. The town has a theatre, an art gallery and fairly

rich archives. It is also a major tourist resort (bathing, hunting, angling, hiking and winter sports in the surrounding area). To the west of Varaždin is the famous **Opeka** park planted with selected species of trees from all Continents. Especially interesting are exotic evergreen vegetation and the giant sequoia trees.

## KARLOVAC AREA

South of Zagreb, under Mount Plješivica and the hills of Vukomer, there is a large touristically interesting area, partly hilly and partly flat. On the hills and slopes of Mount Plješivica there are ruins of many medieval castles and a number of mountain hostels and huts with fine ski-grounds. The slopes are covered with excellent vineyards which give the whole area a special charm (traditional grape-harvest festivities in Mladina, Sveta Jana, Jastrebarsko, etc.). The flatlands could be rightly called "the land of river". On this small area four rivers meet (the Kupa, Korana, Mrežnica and Dobra and their numerous tributaries). They all abound in fish (trout, pike, etc.) and attract many anglers from Yugoslavia and abroad.

The focal point of this touristically interesting area is **Karlovac** (56 km), an old town which has grown up round a star-shaped fortress built against the Turks in the 16th century. Until as late as the mid-19th century the town had a predominantly military character. The deep and wide moats, once filled with water, have since been turned into parks, while the once military town has grown into a strong industrial centre (textile, leather, the food and metal-using industries, etc.). At the confluence of the Korana and Kupa there is a public bathing establishment surrounded by parks and sports facilities. In the immediate vicinity of the town two medieval castles Dubovac and Ozalj on the river Kupa have been turned into hotels.

## PLITVICE LAKES - NATIONAL PARK

One of the most magnificent of Nature's rarities in Europe, situated in a Karst depression between Mount Mala Kapela and Mount Lička Plješivica: sixteen lakes created by the confluence of the rivers Bijela and Crna Rijeka and the Ljeskovac stream. The Mount Lička Plješivica, 139 km from Zagreb and 83 km from Karlovac, is National Park Plitvice Lakes: sixteen lakes created by the confluence of the rivers Bijela and Crna Rijeka and the Ljeskovac stream. The lakes are positioned step-like so that the water tumbles from one into another in numerous cascades and waterfalls over travertine barriers, which instead of diminishing grow in height and width by a continuous biodynamic process. These huge barriers are continuously built by myriads of minute limestone-encased creatures



which deposit their skeletons as they die. In this way those barriers grow most over which most water flows; once they reach the height of neighbouring ridges new waterfalls are formed over these, too. As a result, the waterfalls and cascades often change shape. The lakes are particularly attractive in the winter when the frozen waterfalls look like the crystal stalactites of some huge limestone cave. The biggest travertine barrier is at the end of the lowest lake where the waterfalls called Sastavci plunge down 40 metres. Close-by is the magnificent, 70 metres high waterfall made by the Plitvice stream. The Sastavci waterfalls form the source of the river Korana, which meanders through a narrow and romantic gorge to flow into the Kupa by Karlovac.

The lakes are surrounded by beech and dark green coniferous woods which have in places preserved their primeval form. The forests are rich in game, including bear.

The water, waterfalls, dark forests, Karst caves, small natural and man-made bridges and paths, make Plitvice Lakes a kaleidoscope of unbelievable natural beauties. By the edge of the largest Lake (Kozjak) a big modern hotel and a number of chalets have been built.

In addition to an indescribably beautiful scenery, Plitvice Lakes offer many opportunities for sports and recreation: swimming, bathing, canoeing, hunting, angling, ski-ing and ice-skating in winter, mountaineering, etc.

## INFORMATION

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Arrival and Visa Formalities

Most foreign nationals need only a valid passport and no visa. Apart from international trains, coach services, scheduled and charter flights (from many European and overseas cities), you can reach Yugoslavia by car over many border crossing points and fairly good roads.

#### Customs Regulations

You may bring into Yugoslavia: personal belongings, food and other things needed on the journey, in quantities which do not have a commercial character, 2 cameras with 5 rolls of film, one 8- or 16-mm film camera with 2 films, 1 portable typewriter, 1 radio and 1 portable TV set, 1 record player with 20 records, 1 tape recorder, 1 pair of binoculars, 1 bicycle, sports equipment (fishing kit, 1 hunting gun with 50 rounds of ammunition, 2 tennis rackets, camping kit), and 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco. You may take out of Yugoslavia any kind of article in unlimited quantities, with the exception of precious metals, jewels, antiques and works of art, for which a special permit is required.

#### Currency Regulations

You may bring into Yugoslavia a maximum of 100 dinars and may take out of it a maximum of 50 dinars. You may bring into and take out of the country unlimited amounts of foreign currency, travellers cheques, and letters of credit.

#### Currency

The Yugoslav currency unit is

the dinar, which consists of 100 paras. Although the old dinars are no longer in circulation (with the exception of coins: 10, 20 and 50 old dinars, the equivalents of 10, 20 and 50 new paras) many people still reckon in old dinars, like in France in old francs, so that prices given in disproportionately big figures should be divided by 100 to get the real price. The new banknotes are in denominations of 5, 10, 50 and 100 dinars.

#### Rates of Exchange

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 100 Austrian shilling | 48.07 dinars |
| 100 Belgian francs    | 25.00 »      |
| 100 W. German marks   | 341.53 »     |
| 1 Canadian dollar     | 11.56 »      |
| 100 Danish kroner     | 166.67 »     |
| 100 Greek drachmae    | 41.67 »      |
| 100 Spanish pesetas   | 17.85 »      |
| 1 Finnish mark        | 2.97 »       |
| 100 French francs     | 218.00 »     |
| 1 pound sterling      | 30.00 »      |
| 100 Italian lire      | 2.00 »       |
| 100 Dutch florins     | 345.30 »     |
| 100 Norwegian kroner  | 175.00 »     |
| 100 Swedish kroner    | 241.63 »     |
| 100 Swiss francs      | 285.86 »     |
| 1 U.S.A. dollar       | 12.50 »      |

#### Prices in Dinars

In order to work out quickly the equivalents of prices in your own currency, use this table which gives the equivalents of 10 dinars in major foreign currencies:

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| Belgium      | 4.00 francs    |
| West Germany | 2.93 marks     |
| Canada       | 0.87 dollars   |
| Denmark      | 6.00 kroner    |
| Greece       | 24.04 drachmae |
| Spain        | 56.00 pesetas  |
| Finland      | 3.36 marks     |
| France       | 4.59 francs    |
| Italy        | 500.00 lire    |



|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Netherlands | 2.89 forints |
| Norway      | 5.7 kronor   |
| Sweden      | 4.14 kronor  |
| Switzerland | 3.50 francs  |
| U.S.A.      | 0.80 dollars |

## Postal Rates

**Abroad:** postcards 0.75 din., letters up to 20 g 1.25 din. (for Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union: postcards 0.30 din., letters up to 20 g 0.50 din.). Air mail: Europe: 1.50 din., North and Central America 2.90 din., South America 3.73 din., Australia 4.55 din.

**Inland:** postcards 0.30 din., letters up to 20 g 0.50 din.

## Telephone Service

Most Yugoslav towns are connected to an automatic trunk system so that long distance calls can be dialled directly from any telephone. The following are preselector digits for major Yugoslav cities: Belgrade 011, Ljubljana 061, Zagreb 041, Sarajevo 071, Skopje 091, Tito-

grad 081, Novi Sad 021, Rijeka 051, Split 058, Dubrovnik 050, and Pula 052.

## Traffic Rules

Keep to the right and overtake on the left. Road signs are the same as in other European countries.

## Buying Industrial Goods and Souvenirs

Foreign nationals buying industrial goods, souvenirs and carpets in department stores or authorized specialized shops enjoy a 10 per cent discount if paying in foreign currency.

## The Centesimal System

1 millimetre (mm) = 0.0394 inch  
1 centimetre (cm) = 0.3937 inch  
1 metre (m) = 39.3708 inches  
1 kilometre (km) = 0.6214 mile  
1 square kilometre (sq. km) = 0.3861 sq. mile  
1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres  
1 hectolitre (hl) = 22.01 gallons

## PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL AGENCIES

As an important traffic junction, business and transit tourist centre, Zagreb has excellent rail, road and airlines with cities at home and abroad, a large number of travel agencies which provide accommodation for tourists and travellers, and several tourist societies which provide guides for sightseeing tours, and offer other tourist services.

## Railway Stations, Bus Terminals and Airports

Zagreb has eight railway stations of which the **Central Railway Station** is the most important for pas-

senger traffic (Tomislavov Trg, information: tel. 38-181) since all international trains stop there. In addition to a left-luggage office, buffets, a restaurant, news-stands, tobacconist's shops, etc., there is a travel office at the station where information can be obtained in all major world languages. All these services operate round the clock.

**Central Bus Terminal** (Držićeva Ulica bb\*, information: tel. 514-145). Terminal for bus services to all parts of the country. During the tourist season there are in particular a large number of coaches connecting Zagreb with all major

seaside resorts. In addition to a restaurant, news-stands, tobacconist's shops and a car repair workshop, there is a travel office and a taxi-rank at the terminal.

**Zagreb Airport** (international A category, Pleso, information: tel. 512-422, round the clock). The airport has the following facilities: a restaurant, a left-luggage office,

a souvenir shop, an exchange office, a car rental office, a taxi-rank, a post-office, and garages. JAT (Jugoslavenski Aerotransport—the leading Yugoslav airline) buses taking passengers to the airport start in front of the JAT office at Zrinjevac.

\* bb = without number.

## TRAVEL AGENCIES AND OFFICES

- Trg Kralja Tomislava 17, tel. 440-606

**Wagons-Lits/Cook** - Teslina 4, tel. 35-775

## Airlines

**JAT** (Jugoslavenski Aerotransport) - Zrinjevac 17, tel. 424-070

**Pan Adria Airline** (Zagreb) - Ulica G. Ninskog 3, tel. 515-889

**Air Canada** - Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel, Mihanovićeve 1, tel. 512-222

**ČSA** - Aerodrom Pleso, tel. 511-422

**Air-France** - Zrinjevac 16, tel. 412-835, 415-439

**Lufthansa** - Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel, tel. 423-601

**Pan-American** - Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel, Mihanovićeve 1, tel. 424-630

**Swissair** - Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel, Mihanovićeve 1, tel. 34-595 (8 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.)

## Tourist Societies

**Turistički Savez Hrvatske** - Amruševa 18, tel. 35-272, 36-531 - booth at the Central Railway Station, tel. 424-610

**Turistički Savez Zagreba** - Teslina 14, tel. 34-864

For all tourist and travel information (on accommodation, city, intercity and international transport services and rates, conducted sightseeing tours, shopping, food and restaurants, excursions and excursion points, etc.) apply to one of the following travel agencies or tourist associations:

## Travel Agencies

**Atlas** - Zrinjevac 17, tel. 440-654 (8 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 5 - 7 p.m.)

**Generalturist** - Praška Ulica 5, tel. 34-256, 35-208 (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.) - Ilica 1 a, tel. 424-363, 424-552 (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.) - Starčevićev Trg 6, tel. 440-071, 440-657 (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.) - Zrinjevac 18, tel. 423-372, 424-043 (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.) - branch office for hunting and fishing, Zrinjevac 18, tel. 34-482 (8.30 a.m. - 8 p.m.) - Savska Cesta 8, tel. 36-712 - booth at the Central Railway Station, tel. 38-183, booth at the Central Bus Terminal, tel. 515-805 (5 a.m. - 10 p.m.), booth at Kvaternikov Trg, tel. 645-632

**Kompas** - Gajeva 6, tel. 33-709 (8-12 a.m., 5-7.30 p.m.)

**Zagreb-Expres** - Bogovićeve 1 b, tel. 32-764 (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.)

**Putnik** - Preobraženska 6, tel. 442-449 (7.30 a.m. - 8 p.m.)

**Spavaća Kola** (Sleeping Cars Office)



**Turističko Društvo Gornji Grad** -  
Kamenita 15, tel. 423-469

### Some Road Distances

Road distances between Zagreb and some major cities in Yugoslavia: Banja Luka 185 km - Belgrade 394 km - Dubrovnik 571 km - Ljubljana 135 km - Maribor 146 km - Kopar 250 km - Pula 285 km - Rijeka 183 km - Sarajevo 422 km - Split 391 km - Zadar 349 km.

### Public City Transport

The bulk of city transport is carried by trams which serve all parts of the city except the new districts. Since the trams have the same route number in both directions, in selecting the right tram attention should be paid to the direction. Regular tram services operate from 5-1 a.m. The ticket costs 0.70 din. From 1 to 5 a.m. there are night services which operate every half hour on all major routes. The ticket for a night fare costs 1.5 dinar.

The outlying parts of the city, especially the new city districts, are connected with the centre by bus services. The bus terminals are at Mažuranić Square and in front of the Central Railway Station.

The Upper Town (where most historic sights are concentrated) is connected with the Lower Town by a funicular (starting from Illica) which runs from 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

The **City Railway** (terminal: Samoborski Kolodvor, Kate Dumbović 10, information: tel. 562-678) con-

nects Zagreb with two popular excursion places, Samobor and Bregana. It is very suitable for one-day excursions.

The **Zagreb-Sljeme** rope-way carries passengers in comfortable four-person cabins to the top of Mount Medvednica (Sljeme, 1,035 m). The trip lasts about 20 minutes. Terminal: Gračani-Blinzec (tram route numbers 14 and 21). The rope-way operates from 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; on Sundays and holidays to 9.30 p.m.

### Taxis

There are over 600 taxis in Zagreb so that it is no problem to get one at any time. Since the urban layout is not suitable for cruise drives, taxis do not cruise like in big European cities, but wait at their ranks where you can call one by phone. The initial fare is 3 dinars, each further kilometre 2 dinars, waiting 12 dinars per hour. All taxis are provided with a taximeter so that you can always check the fare.

The principal taxi-stands are at: Praška Ulica (at the corner of Praška Street and Republic Square) Central Railway Station, tel. 39-333 Trg M. Oreškovića, tel. 37-227 Kvaternikov Trg, tel. 411-235 Britanski Trg, tel. 575-021 Moskovska Ulica, tel. 565-260 Savski Most (Sava Bridge), tel. 516-446 Dubrava, tel. 643-707

When calling a taxi by phone make sure to ring up the nearest rank since the oncoming drive is added to the fare.

## ACCOMMODATION AND RESTAURANTS

Accommodation in Zagreb is available in hotels, motels, car camps, and private rooms. Accom-

modation in private rooms is provided by the **Generalist** branch office at Zrinjevac 18, tel. 423-375.

Prices of accommodation in private rooms range from 20 to 40 dinars per person.

### Hotels

The hotels in Yugoslavia are classified into five categories: de luxe, A, B, C, and D. Most hotels in Zagreb are B category, and are mainly located downtown, near the Central Railway Station and Republic Square.

Prices of accommodation in hotels:

De luxe hotels: single rooms from 100 to 185 dinars, double rooms from 150 to 250 dinars; full board and lodging 220 to 250 dinars per person;

A-category hotels (breakfast included): single rooms 100-140 dinars, double rooms 190-250 dinars;

B-category hotels: single rooms 40 to 80 dinars, double rooms 60 to 120 dinars; full board and lodging 80 to 160 dinars per person.

C-category hotels: single rooms 27-45 dinars; double rooms 55-80 dinars.

### DE LUXE

**Esplanade Inter-Continental** - Miha-novičeva 1, tel. 512-222 (330 beds)

### A-CATEGORY

**Palace** - Strossmayerov Trg 10, tel. 33-044 (144 beds)

### B-CATEGORY

**Beograd** - Petrinjska 71, tel. 441-206 (260 beds)

**Bristol** - Gajeva 12, tel. 39-365 (60 beds)

**Dubrovnik** - Gajeva 1, tel. 418-266 (135 beds)

**International** - Miramarska bb, tel. 511-511 (640 beds)

**Sport** - Daničićeva bb, tel. 565-445 (646 beds)

**Siget** - Siget 11, Novi Zagreb, tel. 520-055 (200 beds)

### C-CATEGORY

**Jadran** - Vlaška 50, tel. 414-257 (60 beds)

**Central** - Branimirova 3, tel. 38-387 (150 beds)

**Nina** - Dugandžićeva bb, tel. 562-914, open from July 1 to September 30 (350 beds)

**Sava** - Horvačanski Zavoji, tel. 517-636; open from July 1 to September 30 (780 beds)

**Omladinski Hotel** (Youth Hostel) - Petrinjska 77, tel. 441-405 (240 beds)

In addition to these there are a number of smaller hotels at the outskirts of and approaches to the city, particularly suitable for motorized tourists:

**Šumski Dvor** - Prekrižje 2, tel. 429-398 (18 beds)

**Villa Rebar** - Gračani, tel. 423-301 (12 beds)

**Brezovica** - Dvorac Brezovica, tel. 514-078 (32 beds)

### Motels

**Zagreb** - Partizanskih Pilota bb, tel. 513-255 (84 beds)

**Sljeme** - Sesvete, tel. 84-012 (36 beds)

**Bregana** - Ljubljana highway (48 beds)

### Camps

**Mladost** - Horvačanski Odvojak, tel. 512-584 (6 dinars per person)



**Zagreb** - Partizanskih Pilota bb,  
tel. 513-255 (5 dinars per person)

## Dog-Care Facilities

Zagreb people's love of Nature and animals is, among other things, seen in the attention they pay to domestic animals for which even a "hotel" has been opened where you can temporarily leave your pets:

**Hotel za Pse i Ambulanta za Male Životinje** - I Stara Pesčenica 69,  
tel. 643-180

## Food and Drinks

In all high-class restaurants (Gradski Podrum, restaurants in the Esplanade Inter-Continental, Palace and Dubrovnik hotels, etc.) you can get, in addition to international dishes, some domestic specialities which in ingredients and way of preparation have in fact become international themselves (zagrebački odrezak - Zagreb steak, Samoborski kotlet - Samobor cutlet, etc.). Many good restaurants also serve local barbeque specialities (ražnjići ćevapčići, hajdučki and lovački ćevap, šestinska pečenica, pljeskavica, mučkalica, vješalica, etc.). A meal in a good restaurant costs from 30 to 60 dinars, and in cafeterias from 10 to 20 dinars.

Most restaurants and inns serve, in addition to standard European dishes, high-caloric foods (various kinds of sausage with sauerkraut or beans, djuveč, sekeli-goulash, all kinds of grilled meat, lamb and sucking-pig on the spit, turkey with mlinci, štrukli, etc.).

There are a number of well-known special restaurants (**Lovački Rog**, **Zagrebački Plavi**, and fish restaurants: **Split**, **Kornat**, **Korčula**) with excellent fresh- and seawater

fish and sea food (lubin - sea-perch, komarča - gilt-head, cipal - mullet, tun - tunny, pastrva - trout, šaran - carp, jastog - lobster, škampi - scampi, kamenice - oysters, various kinds of mussels, etc.), and first class game (roe, boar, hare, pheasant, partridge, etc.).

In addition the foreign liquors (whisky, vodka, mastika, French and other kinds of brandy), you can get the world-famous Yugoslav hard spirits (šljivovica, travarica, bitter, vinjak, etc.). There are also excellent local wines ranging from the heavy Mediterranean to light, slightly sour Pannonian varieties:

**Dinčač** (15-16 per cent alcohol content), a thick, red wine from the Peninsula of Pelješac, one of the best wines in the world.

**Grk** (14-15 per cent alcohol content), a heavy white wine from the Island of Korčula.

**Plavac and Opolo** (12-14 per cent alcohol content) red and rosé wines, respectively, from the Dalmatian Coast and islands.

**Malvazija** (12-13 per cent alcohol content), a pleasant white wine from Istria.

**Plješivica** (11 per cent alcohol content), a white, slightly acid wine from Mount Plješivica.

**Žilavka and Kujundžusa** (12-13 per cent alcohol content), white aromatic wines from the Karst fields and sun-baked hills of Herzegovina.

**Graševina, Traminac, Sovinjon, Fruškogorski Biser** (11-14 per cent alcohol content), pleasant wines from the Požega Valley and Mount Fruška Gora.

In addition to these, there are many other pleasant wines from various parts of the country since almost all areas of Yugoslavia are good wine-growing regions.

## NIGHT LIFE

### Cover and Service

There are no cover and service charges in Zagreb restaurants.

Throughout the year Zagreb is much more alive in the evening than at night. In the evening there are cinemas, theatres, concerts, sporting events, etc., and in the summer many outdoor cultural events. Life throbs in restaurants, inns, taverns and coffee-houses. The last-century tradition of care-free sitting in cafés has been preserved in Zagreb to the present day. In the evening people go out to hear music, dance or see variety programmes. Zagreb has a unique variety-cabaret restaurant (**Jazavac**) which is well known for its humorous-satyrical programmes. Zagreb night-clubs have excellent programmes performed by the best European artistes and strip-tease stars. Most night-clubs open at 10 p.m. and the programme starts shortly before midnight.

### Coffee-Houses

**Dubrovnik** - Gajeva 1, tel. 418-266  
**Gradska Kavana** - Trg Republike 10, tel. 33-751

**Opera** - Trg Maršala Tita 12

**Corso** - Gundulićeva 2, tel. 440-690

**Neboder** - Ilica 1 a, tel. 418-018

**Kazališna Kavana** - Trg Maršala Tita 12

### Dancing

**Gradska Kavana** - Trg Republike 10 (dancing from 8-11 p.m.)

**Neboder** - Ilica 1 a (dancing from 7-11 p.m.)

**Oleander Terrace** - Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel - Mihanovićeve 1 (dancing from June 1 - September 1, from 7-11 p.m.)

**Okrugljak** - Mlinovi 28, tel. 425-702 (dancing from 8 to 12 p.m.)

**Šestinski Lagvić** - Šestine bb, tel. 425-104 (dancing from 8 to 11 p.m.)

### Restaurants with Music

**Gradski Podrum** - Trg Republike 10, tel. 36-291

**Taverna Rustica** - Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel, Mihanovićeve 1

**Lovački Rog** - Ilica 14, tel. 424-063

**Pivana** - Ilica 222, tel. 573-475

**Villa Rebar** - Gračani, tel. 423-301

### Night-clubs

**Grill Room** - Trg Republike 10, tel. 36-291

**Ritz-Cabaret** - Petrinjska 4, tel. 38-820

**Zlatni Lavovi** - Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel, Mihanovićeve 1, tel. 512-222

**Palace-Bar** - Palace Hotel, Strossmayerov Trg 10, tel. 34-044

**Corso-Bar** - Gundulićeva 2, tel. 440-690

### Casinos

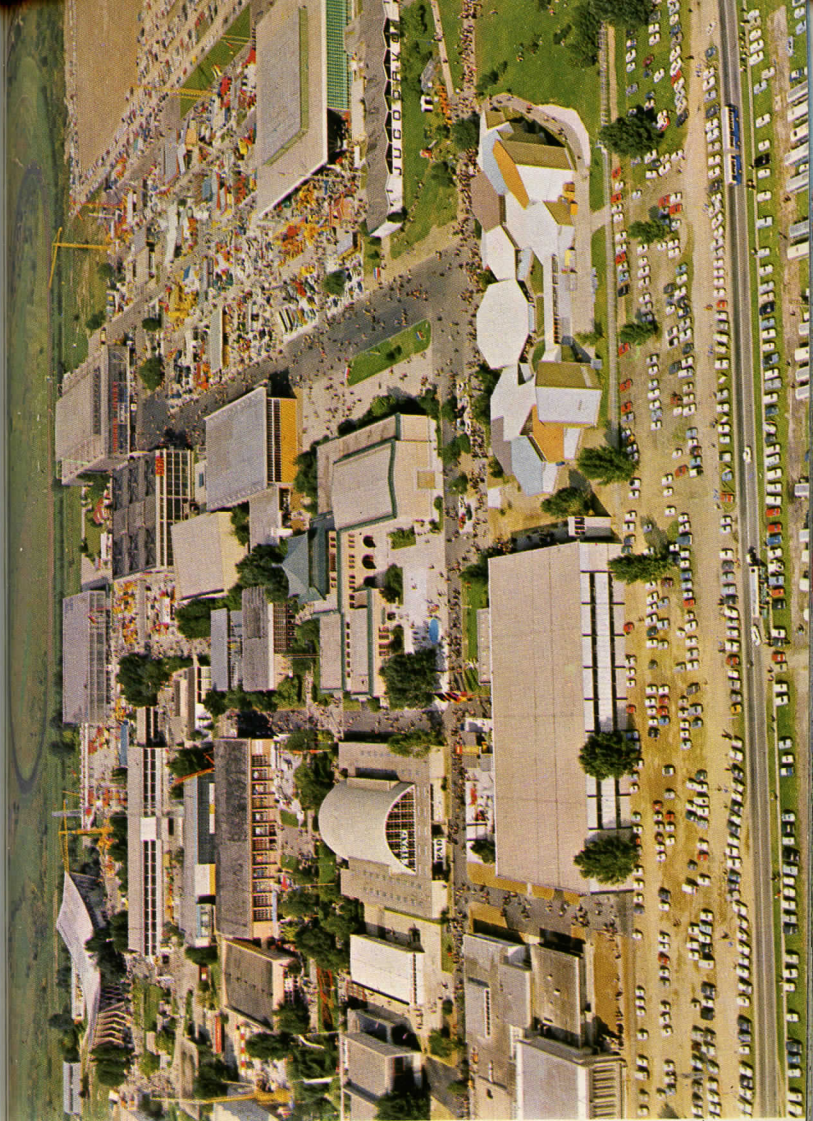
**Casino Esplanade** - Mihanovićeve 1  
Reservations and information  
tel. 512-222 (Chemin de fer, Roulette, Baccara, Blackjack 21, Trente et quarante)

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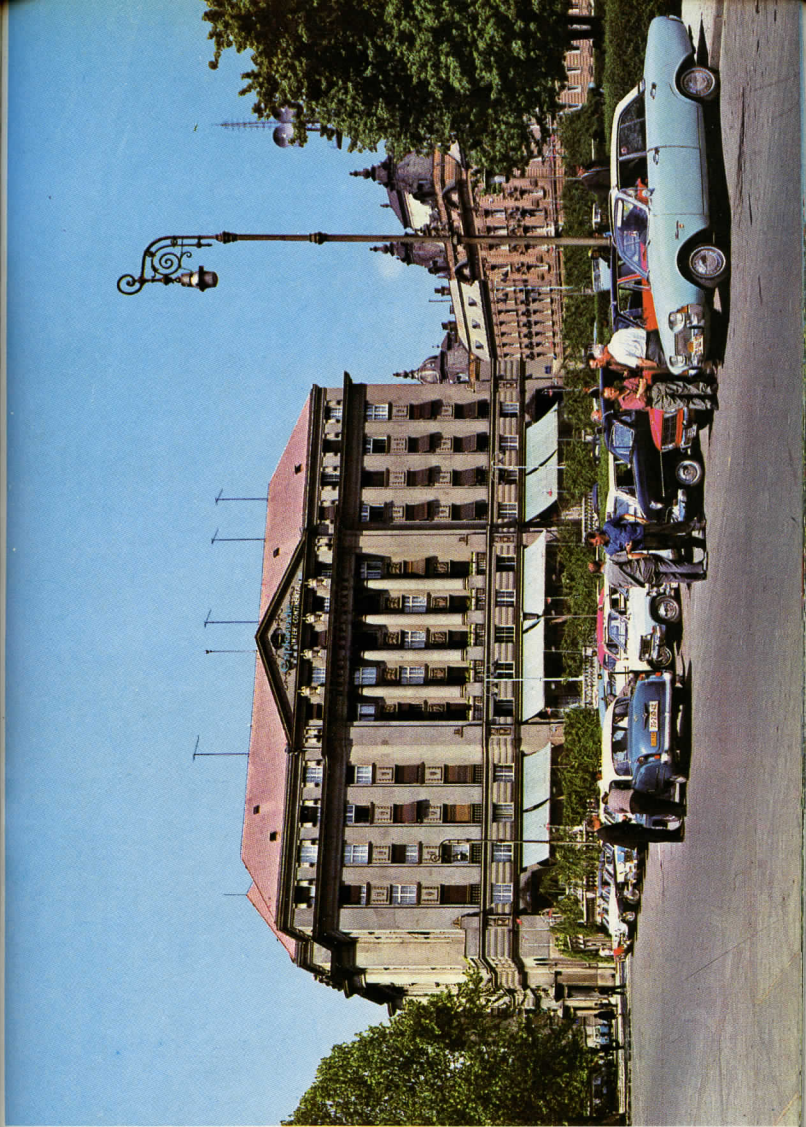
































## IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

### Consulates

**Austria** - Consulate General, Gundulićeva 3, tel. 440-678, 440-855

**Czechoslovakia** - Consulate General, Prilaz Jugoslavenske Narodne Armije 10, tel. 418-233, 418-294

**Denmark** - Consulate, Moše Pijade 71, tel. 38-208

**France** - Consulate General, Šloserove stube 5, tel. 35-061

**Germany, Democratic Republic** - Consulate General, Nazorova 70, tel. 33-404, 32-703

**Germany, Federal Republic** - Consulate General, Preobraženska 4, tel. 440-804, 442-008, 440-807

**Italy** - Consulate General, Medulićeva 22, tel. 424-544, 424-066

**Norway** - Consulate, Moše Pijade 71, tel. 38-208

**Switzerland** - Consulate, Bogovićeva 3, tel. 35-539

**United Kingdom** - Consulate General, Ilica 12, tel. 424-418

**United States of America** - Consulate General, Ulica Braće Kavurića 2, tel. 440-811

### Banks and Exchange Offices

**Kreditna Banka Zagreb** (Zagreb Credit Bank) - Branch office: Trg Republike 10, Ulica Rade Končara 69, Cankarova Ulica 6, Ulica Prosinčkih Žrtava 1

**Jugoslavenska Banka za Vanjsku Trgovinu** (Yugoslav Foreign Trade Bank) - Jurišićeva Ulica 22

**Narodna Banka Jugoslavije** (National Bank of Yugoslavia) - Jurišićeva Ulica 17

**Non-stop exchange office** - Trg Republike 10  
Foreign currency can also be

exchanged in all travel agencies and postoffices.

### Car Service Shops

**Automehanika** - Iopašićeva Ulica 12, tel. 414-622 (Auto-Union), 7 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Ulica Socijalističke Revolucije 25, tel. 417-206 (Fiat), 7 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Vlaška Ulica 88, tel. 414-897 (Opel-Bosch), 7 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Savska Cesta 106, tel. 512-432 (Mercedes-Benz, BMW), 7 a.m. - 3 p.m.

**Autosanitaria** - Heinzelova Ulica 53, tel. 641-756 (Renault, Alfa Romeo, Triumph, Rover, Land-Rover), 6.30 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

**Taxi-remont** - Palmotićeva Ulica 25, tel. 38-174 (BMC, Simca, IMV), 6 a.m. - 10 p.m.

**Automobila** - Remetinec bb., tel. 513-521 (Škoda, Moskvic, Volga)

**ISET** - Jakićeva 25, tel. 644-144 (NSU, Ford, Citroën, Peugeot), 6.30 a.m. - 8.30 p.m.

### Touring-Service

Tourist information for motorists, credit cards, towing service - Draškovićeva 25, tel. 415-023.

### Postal Services

The Central Post-office is at Jurišićeva Ulica 13 and is open on weekdays from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. and on Sundays from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**Poste restante** (tel. 427-572) and the postal customs office (tel. 427-577) operate only at Post-Office II in Branimirova Ulica, where the counters are open till 9 p.m., while the telegraph and teleprinter offices operate round the clock.



**Telegram rates** range from 1.23 (Austria, Italy), 1.44 (France, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany), 1.80 (Great Britain), 4.14 (U.S.A.) to 10.08 (Argentina) dinars per word.

**International telephone rates** range from 18.45 (Italy), 22.96 (Germany, F.R.), 31.16 (France), 41.82 (Great Britain), 147.60 (U.S.A.) up to 179.58 (Argentina) dinars per three minutes.

## Car Rental

In Zagreb there are four firms which operate a car rental service.

**Autotehna**, Ulica Braće Oreški 5, tel. 572-091, 573-133; **Inex**, Miramarska 23, tel. 513-939; **Kompas**, Esplanade Inter-Continental Hotel, tel. 423-172, and **Putnik**, Esplanade

Inter-Continental Hotel, Mihanoviće-va 1, tel. 423-172.

The rates depend on the kind of car and range from 49.00 dinars a day and 0.80 dinar per kilometre for VW to 138.7 and 1.45 dinars, respectively, for Mercedes-Automatic. Rates for other cars vary between these two prices.

The rates for a minibus are 82.50 dinars a day and 1.15 dinars per kilometre.

## Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals

You can buy all major foreign papers and periodicals at the newsstand on Trg Republike, in front of Dubrovnik Coffee-House, and foreign magazines and periodicals in the Naprijed bookshop, Trg Republike 17.

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# zagreb

## AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

64 Photocolors, 64 pages of text and 3 Maps geoplastographicals

